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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—C. Rene, of Settin, claims to have discovered that if wood be exposed to the action of a heated current of pure oxygen it becomes proof against moisture and changes of temperature, and is especially adapted for the manufacture of musical instruments.

—The martyrs to science in Africa during the present century have been very numerous. This fact is graphically indicated on a recent map of Africa, by M. M. M. Duveyrier and Cortambert, which gives the name and date of each explorer in the locality where he died.

—Recent geological explorations in Russia are reported to show the existence in that empire of phosphate deposits of sufficient extent to supply the wants of all Europe for an indefinite period.

—The researches of Prof. Flower, the well-known English anatomist, show some interesting results in relation to the comparative sizes of the heads of different races of people. The largest normal skull he ever measured had a capacity of as much as 2,075 cubic centimeters, the smallest, belonging to an individual of the nearly extinct people inhabiting central Ceylon, measured only 960 cubic centimeters. The largest average capacity of any human head he has found belongs to a race of long, flat-headed people on the west coast of Africa. Although of small stature, the Laplanders and Esquimaux have very large skulls, the average measurement of the latter being 1,546. The English skull of lower grades, measures 1,542; the Japanese, 1,486; the Chinese, 1,424; the modern Italian 1,475; the ancient Egyptian, 1,464; the Hindoo, 1,306.

—The following is a very simple and pretty electrical experiment: A small box of pasteboard is closed with a lid of fine glass, to the upper surface of which collodian is several times applied, care being taken not to apply sufficient to render the glass opaque. Insect forms of sponge or cotton, are placed in the box, and move about in a curious manner when the lid of the box is rubbed with dry fingers in dry weather.

—A Vienna chemist has produced a new coloring matter on silk, which is a nice blue by day and a beautiful pink by artificial light. The alcoholic solution of this color is dark violet in a transparent, but red in direct light.

—An official publication of the German post-office contains a report on the disturbances in telegraphic communication caused last August by a display of the aurora borealis. It is well known that both storms and the aurora borealis disturb the electric currents passing over telegraphic cables, but recent experience seems to prove that the disturbing influence of storms chiefly affects short lines, while the longer lines are more liable to be affected by the northern lights. There was a strong disturbance of the latter kind from the 11th to the 14th of August 1880. It seems to have manifested itself throughout the greater portion of the northern section of the eastern hemisphere, sending off, however, a southerly stream in the direction of Mozambique, which reached to Natal. It does not appear that the Western Continent was affected. The general features of the disturbance consisted in manifestations of the presence of strange currents ("earth currents," as they are called) of fluctuating intensity, the duration and fluctuations varying in different localities and the direction of the currents changing frequently.

—Concerning the growth of a third set of teeth. Prof. Owen says. "Teeth are organs that, as a rule, have a term of existence more limited than that of the organism of which they form a part. In many of the lower vercetebrates they are shed very soon after they are completed and in use, and are as quickly replaced by others. In the mammalia, however, there is but one succession of teeth naturally shed, but though the successors of the so-called milk-teeth last long enough to acquire the title of 'permanent,' they are rarely retained to a very advanced age. There, is, however, a belief entertained by many of the occasional acquisition of a third set in human centenarians. Thus it is recorded of the Countess of Desmond, in Fynes Morison's Itinerary (1617) that, not many years before her death, which is said to have occured at the age of 140 years, 'she had all her teeth renewed.' I was led to a discussion on this point by a worthy clergyman at the house of a friend whom I was visiting, and to my scepticism as to the alleged age and third set of teeth of the old Countess, he replied that there then lived in his parish an old woman alleged to have passed her hundredth year, who was actually then cutting her third set of teeth. I rejoiced at this instance. I had long been convinced that actual phenomena had suggested the statement, but that the nature of these had been misinterpreted, and I deemed myself most fortunate in having an opportunity of testing the matter. The followin morning I was driven to the old woman's cabin. It was in the north of Ireland, and she was sitting crouching over her peat fire, a typical example of human decay. To the shouts of her pastor the deaf old crone replied by pulling down her skinny lip and exposing the side of her lower jaw, from which there projected through the gum the blackened stump of a tooth, the crown of which had gone many years before. The absorption of the gums consequent on the edentulous state of the jaw in senility had brought to light this remnant of a long lost tooth. Other stumps of teeth of which the loss of the decayed crown had been forgotten, might, in like manner, appear through the shrinkage and absorption of the senile jaw. And this I take to be the true ground of the allegation as to the acquisition in extreme old age of a third set of veritable teeth."

Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored man. "Well, uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?" asked the unfledged doctor. "No, massa," replied the negro, "dis chile don't let none o' dem students practis on him."

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the late National Temperance Convention at Saratoga:

6. "*Resolved*, That this convention invites special attention to the very important and responsible relations of the national Government to the liquor-traffic, beyond the jurisdiction of State legislation; to the brewing, distilling, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a source of public revenue in the District of Columbia and the Territories; to the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign countries, and to the regulation and government of the civil, military, and naval service.

7. "*Resolved*, That, representing temperance and religious bodies with large constituencies in every State and Territory of the United States, we earnestly ask the Forty-sixth Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative:

"1. To prohibit, by appropriate legislation, the brewing, distilling, importation, and sale of all intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes in the District of Columbia and the Territories and at all military posts and naval stations.

"2. To prohibit, with adequate penalties, all importation, as in the case of cholera or yellow fever, infected rags or diseased cattle and hides, all alcoholic liquors from foreign countries.

"3 To adopt a joint resolution proposing to the several States an amendment of the United States Constitution which, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, shall for ever prohibit the sale of all brewed, fermented, or distilled alcoholic beverages throughout the land.

"4. To provide by statutory regulations that total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages shall be an indispensable condition of official appointment or tenure in every department of civil, military, and naval service of the United States.

8. "*Resolved*, That we earnestly exhort the voters of the United States, in every Congressional district, hereafter to require the unconditional acceptance of constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor-traffic as a test of the support by ballot and otherwise of all candidates for Congress, for President and Vice-President, and all elective officers of the national Government.

9. "*Resolved*, That we gratefully commend the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress for the appointment for the first time in the history of Congress of a select committee on the alcoholic liquor-traffic, and we respectfully and earnestly ask that kindred committees may be appointed by both the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress in December next.

13 "*Resolved*, That we recommend the immediate organization in every election district of all voters favorable to the prohibition of the liquor-traffic, and pledged to support only such candidates as will accept and promote the constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor-traffic.

18 "*Resolved*, That we hail with pleasure the decision of Secretary Lincoln that the cadets at West Point shall totally abstain from the use of tobacco, and heartily endorse this acknowledgment on the part of our Government of the pernicious effects of the tobacco habit, and commend to all the abstinence therefrom required by the Government from these students.

IOWA.

The State convention of both the great political parties have been held, and both took action in relation to the constitutional amendment. The Republican Convention adopted the following resolution

"That, in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platforms, we declare that the provisions in the platform of 1879 for the submission of the so-called prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Iowa to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influence."

Our Representative at Harrisburg evidently does not believe that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, or that the people have any right to a voice in its legislature as he voted against submitting the constitutional amendment to them.

It should not be forgotten when he again asks for office that he is willing to sacrifice the rights of the whole people in behalf of his political friends, the rumseller. Particularly should Republicans who voted for him remember this.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

We congratulate heartily the citizens of Kansas upon the very favorable decision of the Supreme Court of that State, recently rendered, affirming the constitutionality of their stringent prohibitory law. The opponents of the law have resisted stoutly the prohibitory movement from its beginning, but they have been signally beaten at every point. This last Supreme Court decision, concurred in by all the justices, is eminently wise and well-considered. It will effectually dispose of all further technical hair-splitting as to the scope and meaning of the law, and, as was intended, concentrate the determined opposition of the best people of the State against liquor selling for drinking purposes. The law is already very generally respected, and those who have in a half-dozen towns and cities hitherto presumed to defy it are quite likely very soon to be fully persuaded that prohibition really does prohibit.—*Nat. Temp. Advocate.*

The London *Times* lately said: "The real difficulty of these questions (of temperance legislation) does not lie in themselves so much as in the temptations they offer to party managers to use them for purposes of party.

A Southern newspaper seems to doubt that there are scores of barkeepers who never taste intoxicating liquors. There lived in Richmond a number of years ago a man who kept a fashionable hotel who attended frequently at his own bar, who served a class of Southerners who would have refused any liquors but the best, who was a good buyer, and yet who was able to say truthfully that he had never tasted any kind of intoxicating liquor in his life.

FALLEN AMONG THIEVES.

Jack Brittleby, Lord Bareleigh's fifth son, was on the verge of a general smash up when he encountered, at the Cercle de la Mediterranee, at Nice, Lazarus B. Spadge, the owner of a silver mine at Nevada. This Spadge was a downright cad, but money flew off his finger-tips like sparks off a grindstone. He had made his fortune all of a sudden, after having been hostler, bruiser, convict, soldier, keeper of a liquor bar, and finally a mining tramp. He had left England at the age of fifteen on an emigrant ship with his parents; at twenty he was fighting as a private on the Confederate side; at twenty-two he had deserted, and was a lieutenant in the Federal army; at thirty he was in Sing-Sing under a sentence of five years for murder and robbery; at thirty-five he was in the insurance line of business, that is to say that he bought ramshackle houses, filled with gimcrack furniture, insured them for ten times their value, and then set fire to them; at forty after a new term in gaol, he was keeping the liquor bar at Jim's Gulch, but had to fly suddenly to escape lynching, on account of two travelers having been found dead behind his premises with empty pockets. At forty-one having bought a "claim" (supposed to be "used up") from a despondent Irishman for a bottle of whisky, he had "struck silver" the same day (which led, by-the-bye, to his being obliged to shoot the Irishman, who wanted to cry off from the bargain) and now, at the age of forty-three, he was back again in Europe, traveling like a prince, with a fortune estimated at a million dollars a year.

Lazarus B. Spadge was not one of your lantern-jawed, goat-bearded Yankees, who twang speech through their nostrils as if they had learned to talk by listening to a banjo. He did speak with a slight twang, and used slang that was often quite incomprehensible; but on the whole he had preserved many of the characteristics of his Anglo-Saxon blood. He was a tall, stout, broad-shouldered fellow, with a fringing of orange-whiskers and beard round his face, and a clean shaved upper lip. He dressed in tight-fitting, horsey clothes, the result of his early profession as hostler, and he looked somewhat like a jolly stage-coachman of old days. He always wore a white hat and long, whitey-brown top-coat. The corner of a red silk handkerchief peeped out of his breast pocket, and his hands were covered with dogskins. The French gentlemen among whom he had been spending his money most freely in Paris and at Nice looked upon him as a fine specimen of the "American Milord," though he disgusted them somewhat by chewing Virginia tobacco and expectorating on carpets, wall-papers, polished steel fenders—anywhere, in short.

Jack Brittleby had little taste for card-playing, but he had come to Nice as a last desperate venture, thinking he might by some hazard pick up enough at Monaco and the Cercle to carry him through the next season. If the truth must be told, he was not without some ugly desire of trying a neat trick which he had learned of London conjurer, to insure two or three safe deals at baccarat. He was fairly on his beam ends, poor wretch. His father, who was impecunious, had sworn not to give him another sixpence beyond his allowance of £300 a year, so that Jack was only holding on to his commission in the Hussars by the skin of his teeth. The particular hobby that had brought him to grief was plunging on the turf.

Lazarus B. Spadge had been holding the bank at bac, one night, when he heard some one behind say: "Here's Brittleby." He gave a slight start, but went on making any amount of money, then passed the bank, and slouched up to Jack, who not yet commenced play, but was sitting in an armchair, chewing a toothpick.

"Guess you're Mr. Brittleby?"

"I am; and you are Mr. Spadge?"

"You've about fixed it. How's old Bareleigh getting on? I reckon it's tarnally chawed up by this time."

"Are you alluding to my father or the estate? Both are pretty well, thank you."

"Darn it! I'll go and see the old place. I was born there; and the first cowhiding I ever got was from your father's under keeper, Joe Barberry. Darn him!—a bully chap he war for settin' night traps to catch pheasants!"

"These are pleasant recollections," laughed Jack Brittleby, "I suppose you have keepers of your own now?"

"Come have a drink," said Mr. Spadge drawing out a gold watch resembling a small warming pan. "Guess you'll have time enough to play by-and-bye. What'll yer name—cocktail, eye-opener, sudden death? A long drink or a short 'un?"

"Thanks. I'll take a soda and brandy?"

"Reckon you like long drinks. I drink short—you bet. Garsong, take this gentleman's order; and bring me a tumbler fu' of whisky, right away, darn yer; and don't stand goggling there, as if ye'd a ten-foot pole down your throat!"

The result of the little "wet" which Jack and Lazarus Spadge had together was that they became good friends. Jack would have sworn amity to the devil at that moment, if he could have seen a chance of fleecing him. He played at bac for a couple of hours, and lost £200, all the money he had, except a £20 note to carry him home. But he was staying in the same hotel as the American, and next morning he saw that worthy in the breakfast-room tackling a steak soused with pepper and chutney.

"Guess they can't fix a steak in this country grumbled Mr. Spadge, with his mouth full. "Darned silly meat it is, which kinder melts in your mouth, and don't give yer teeth a fair chance. Waal, Mr. Brittleby, sir, you were down on your luck yes'day night, I calculate. Sort o' cleaned out, I should reckon. Darned if I won't try a chop. Hie, garsong, you cursed white nigger, bring me two chops, starched out considerable, and don't stand showing me your biled shirt, with the flam gold studs in it."

"I was very hard hit last night, Mr. Spadge, that's the fact," said Jack, who had made up his mind to tap the Yankee for a loan, if possible."

"Hard hit; hold on! you've dealt out an odd trump there," exclaimed Mr. Spadge. "What d'yer signify by 'hard hit?' You Britishers talk such darned queer English."

"Well, I got a pretty tidy facer."

"Shuffle the cards, boss, and make a new deal. You've about spread me, I reckon. Can't read that nohow, not without specs."

"Well, I lost more meney than I could afford," smiled Jack. "As I am expecting remittances, I was going to ask you whether you would oblige me by kindly lending * * *"

"Darned if I lend yer a cent," replied Mr. Spadge, bluntly. "Guess your name's Brittleby and mine's Spadge. You tie us both up in a bag and shake us. The man that holds you 'ud flap yer over his head like a pocket handkerchief, that's sartin; but he couldn't lift the sack in which I was situated. He'd 'ave to bollar for the steam crane, by golly, if he bust for it, because I'm a rich man, stranger—they're ain't a richer in Nevada. Every darned fool knows that."

"I did know it, Mr. Spadge, and that's why I ventured to hope. * *"

"Hold on; don't shoot till the doll's up Twenty thousand dollars is my bid. Will you go partners at the figure, and pilot me about as the coon did Toby Flag's dog, till he'd shown that cussed pup all the picturesque locations in Virginy?"

"Do you mean that you want me to go to America as your partner?" asked Jack mystified. He was already minded to accept the offer.

"Cussed if I didn't think your dad had paid some schooling for yer," remarked Lazarus B. Spadge, sententiously. "Boss, you don't comprehend your mother tongue. I shouldn't be exactly such a fool, not nohow, as to take you to the United States where you'd be 'o no more use to me than a prize show 'oss with his tail clipped to a man a boatin' down river on a pine raft. Guess I'll have a darned mean opinion of yer if yer talk that—it's such a cussed foolish talk, it is. I calculate your sphere of usefulness lies in old Europe, as they said to the Dutchman who got kicked out of New York for trying to pass bad coin in that enlightened city. You know all these tracks about here, which I don't; so it's worth my while to rent you as a guide for so much down and all your liquoring free, so long as you suit. That's what I reckon."

Then it transpired that Lazarus B. Spadge wanted to be taken to England, to visit the abodes of aristocracy, the Tower of London, Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. But in particular he wanted—"wanted bad," as he said—to go as a guest for a fortnight's stay to Bareleigh Hall. He offered to pay for his board and drinks in that establishment at crack Paris hotel prices, but, work it anyhow you pleased, he wanted to dine at Lord Bareleigh's table. "Fact is, Boss, I was born on that estate. and 'tain't no use trying to forget how grand a location I thought it. When my Lord passed I used to tremble in my shoes and feel kinder dried up. Guess 't wont be the same now; no, not by a large majority. But, all the same, I'd like to see your dad, and do a good turn to the old 'oss if he wants it."

"I'm sure my father will be delighted to see you," replied Jack; and in this he spoke the truth, for Lord Bareleigh was always glad to see people who had money.

So the matter was "fixed," and about a week later, Jack having written to apprise his father, the pair started for Bareleigh Hall. Mr. Spadge behaved well in shelling out his $20,000 in advance; but he required good work for his money, and interrogated his guide all along the route, asking him questions sometimes childish, sometimes deep, about every object of interest they passed. At last, when Bareleigh Hall was reached, Lazarus Spadge showed considerable elation: and he wrung the hand of Lord Bareleigh, whose reception of him was kindly courteous, till the old man was ready to cry from the pain. Then the American set eyes on a very beautiful, aristocratic girl, dressed in a bewitching costume.

"I say, Boss," he said, violently nudging Jack, and speaking pretty audibly; "guess I'm a bachelor, and that critter would just about fit me, I reckon."

"Why, she's my sister, Emma," replied Jack.

"Guess that makes it all the easier," answered Mr. Spadge. "If I'm of the same mind this day week, I'll give you twenty thousand dollars more for getting the business fixed. Now introduce me."

* * * *

The plague of the Bareleigh household was its poverty. My lord had five extravagant sons and three daughters who had married badly. His fourth and youngest daughter Emma now wanted to "make an idiot" of herself also by marrying a brother officer of Jack's, who had nothing but debts. Miss Emma, however, had a pretty good dose of worldly wisdom. She was desperately fond of her lover, but he and she had resolved to adjourn their marriage till something should turn up. When she saw Lazarus Spadge, and heard of his wealth and vulgar extravagance, she wondered whether he was not destined to be that something. Jack and his sister used to talk about their monetary embarrassments with affectionate frankness. They did so on the night of Mr. Spadge's arrival, when everybody else was in bed.

"Well, you made something out of the Nice trip, Jack," Emma began, "how much?"

"Four thou', and I'll give you five hundred dollars to pay your milliner's bills."

"Five hundred won't pay them, Jack—thanks all the same, for the money will be very welcome."

"You can make a lot more for yourself, if you play your cards well. Look here, Emmie, you must let this disgusting brute make love to you; he's not half a bad fellow when you know him."

"He shall make love to me if he pleases."

"And if he proposes to you, don't say no."

"I won't say yes, either. "I'll do nothing beyond reason."

"Well, your'e a sharp girl, and you understand a demi mot. The brute was born as a stable-boy on this estate, and he is literally coated with money. It's odds if we don't make something out of him; for he can afford to pay for his flirting."

"I saw papa was already sounding him about a mortgage this evening."

"Oh! its quite fair that the Governor should have his pickings, too," said Jack, "there's enough on Spadge for everybody."

The wealthy Spadge was not a man who could have been gammoned out of his money by any New York sharper, but he had come to Bareleigh resolved to give money to the old lord, if the latter should need it. It tickled his vanity to do the magnificent toward his former master; so within less than a week he had parted with £10,000 on the security of a mortgage. He then asked Jack whether it was the "k'rrect thing" to make presents to young ladies "whom a chap might be courtin'?" and, on receiving an affirmative reply, he bought Emma six rings, a diamond necklace, five bracelets and a gold-mounted dressing-case all at once. The aggregate value of these things was £2,000, and Emma made no difficulty about accepting them. She intended, as soon as the American had turned his back, to resell them all, saving one of the rings and a bracelet, to the jeweler of whom they had been bought, and who was her jeweler. Even if this man deducted twenty-five per cent. from the price, Miss Emma would still have made a splendid haul. She began also to see her way to marrying her lover. The American made hot love to Emma every day in language which obliged her to stuff her handkerchief into her mouth to keep from laughing. In the evening he would play ecarte with Lord Bareleigh or Jack, and mostly lose, for his attention always wandered from his cards to Emma's fair face and lustrous shoulders. The ecarte he played was £5 the point and £20 on the rub, so that he contrived to drop a good deal of desultory coin into the laps of his kind hosts.

All this had been going on for a fortnight, when, of a sudden, Mr. Spadge's attentions toward Emma cooled. He became shy, avoided her company and seemed embarrassed whenever she was present. But he did not talk of shortening his stay at the Hall. On the contrary, he seemed desirious of remaining for awhile longer. ... It could not understand it. His suspicions were aroused, however, by the fact that Mr. Spadge took to retiring to bed at the unusually early hour of 9 30. One night he resolved to watch him, and surprised him in the very act of making love to the youngest housemaid—a pretty wench called Maggie—in the kitchen garden.

"What, Mr. Spadge, is that you?" he exclaimed, in accents of feigned horror, as the housemaid fled, squealing.

"Boss, hold on," answered the American, rather crestfallen, but still speaking firmly. "Guess you know the track now, so it's no use drawing a skunk's slot across it. Truth is, I was a darned fool to think of marryin' your sister, because I can't understand her lingo, you see, nor she mine. Guess we'd be like two figures in a wax-work show, squinting at each other. But now this female help o' yours, Miss Maggie, is a down-right, slap-up lady, I reckon. I and she can fix it right away. So I conclude I will make her my wife."

"That's all very well, Mr. Spadge, but you've trifled with my sister's affections. Such conduct is not tolerated in this country."

"Hev' your six-shooter, if you like," said Mr. Spadge, with a penitent drawl; "but if you'd sooner hev' everything squared, name your figger. I'm a gentleman, darn it, and can pay."

"Twenty thousand pounds, and you tear up my father's mortgage," answered Jack, making a grand coup.

"Touch there—put your fist here," said the American, opening his palm wide. "The matter is concluded; but now, I guess, I'll ask a favor of you. I want my lord and Miss Emma to attend the wedding—it'll please Maggie so."

"Maggie is a very lucky girl, sir," cried the overjoyed Jack.

"Guess she ain't luckier than I, who've found a good wife—a slap-up lady, too—who'll be a pride to the new country," repeated the amorous Yankee.

And so the affair was happily settled, to the satisfaction of all parties. Lazarus B. Spadge had dropped about £50,000 to win the hand of a housemaid; but in so doing he achieved good things for others beside himself, for he picked a noble family out of debt and enabled Miss Emma shortly afterward to marry her lover, with a portion of £10,000 and a "clean slate"—i. e., all bills paid.—*London World.*

THE HEAT OF THE FUTURE.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the fuel of the future, for use in our dwelling-houses, will be some kind of gas distributed through the city precisely as illuminating gas is now delivered. The use of coal is extravagant, wasteful and inconvenient, and the dust and smoke arising from it add much to the impurities of the air, while the removal of from 100 to 200 pounds of ashes for every ton of coal burned is a great annoyance. Several substitutes for solid fuel have been proposed, all of which have strong advocates. These are steam heat, hot water and gaseous fuel. So far as the warming of dwellings is concerned, it must be admitted that Mr. Holly has succeeded in demonstrating that steam can be generated at a central station and economically distributed for this purpose. But for cooking purposes steam heat supplied in this way cannot be made available. At the present time it is the custom to use steam for heating purposes at higher pressures than formerly, sometimes as high as twenty pounds to the square inch. The prospects for the hot-water system do not seem promising of great success. The practical difficulty of maintaining a constant circulation through a great number of pipes running in every direction seems to be almost insurmountable. Moreover, granting that this difficulty is overcome in practice, a fatal objection still remains, which is, that the temperature of an apartment heated by hot-water pipes cannot be easily regulated; for, if the room is too warm, the water cannot be shut off like steam, but must remain in the pipes if the circulation is interrupted, and part with its heat gradually, or, if more heat is required, the fires must be quickened, and the water has to make an entire circuit before the benefit is felt. The temperature of the water in the Prall system—which is, perhaps the best known of all—is to be about 400 to 425 degrees Fahrenheit. Such a high temperature involves a pressure at the boiler of not less than nineteen or twenty atmospheres, and it is doubtful if such a pressure can be regarded as quite safe. The system of heating that is destined to supersede all others is by means of a gaseous fuel. For this purpose a suitable gas can be manufactured very cheaply, and there need be no more difficulty or danger attending its use than is met with now in the use of illuminating gas. By passing a current of steam through an incandescent mass of coal, in a suitable furnace, the oxygen of the steam combines with the carbon of the coal to form a combustible gas, while the other constituent of the steam, hydrogen gas, which is also combustible, is set free. The mixture of carbon oxide and hydrogen thus produced is the so-called "water gas," and it is this gas which seems likely to come largely into use for a household fuel. A not unimportant fact in connection with this gas is that, although it will explode when mixed with the proper proportion of air, its explosive energy is much less than that of ordinary illuminating gas. The introduction of gaseous fuel would not necessitate very great changes in the stoves and ranges now in use. The convenience and economy of the system commend it to every one

NEARSIGHTEDNESS AMONG SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Dr. Samuel Sexton, one of our leading otologists, has for the last two or three years been engaged in an investigation whose details, when given to the public in full, will prove of more than usual scientific interest and importance. Almost every general reader has heard more or less of the progressive myopia (near-sightedness) of the pupils in our public schools, able and elaborate papers on that subject having been published by Dr. Agnew, Dr. Loring, Dr. Parker Lewis and others in this country, and by the foremost ophthalmologists of Germany and Russia. The causes to which myopia is usually attributed by the profession are the stooping posture of pupils, defective ventilation and bad lighting of schoolrooms, and lack of exercise in the open air, together with bad diet and over-study. Dr. Sexton's method of inquiry has been both more comprehensive and exact as respects the etiology of defective vision and hearing in the pupils of our public schools and seminaries of learning than those of his predecessors, and he brings in a new and special cause that has been wholly overlooked ... observation of cases led him first to the generalization that diseased and defective teeth are nearly invariable in their association with inflammatory diseases of the ear and eye, and this fact caused him to institute a thorough investigation of the state of teeth among the pupils in our public schools. In the course of this work he has taken some hundreds of accurate casts in plaster of the interior of the mouth in cases that have come under his notice, and has collected a cabinet that is invalable as a contribution to science. His method has been, first, to take a complete cast of the internal cavity, and then from it to mould each jaw separately and unite the two posteriorly with a neat brass hinge, so that the state of the teeth, their arrangement and all their peculiarities can be observed at a glance. He has found a pretty constant association between myopia, impaired hearing and defective teeth, the cause of which he believes to lie in the distribution of the fifth pair of nerves, which is at once a sensory, motor, and trophic pair, supplying the teeth, the tissue of the nose, those of the eye and ear, the integuments of the frontal and temporal region, and so on. Irritation of the whole region is consequently produced by a defective tooth, and, in point of fact, some of the severest cases of neuralgia, temporal, facial and ophthalmic, arise from impaired teeth; often in cases where the teeth themselves give no trouble whatever, and none save the acutest medical intelligence can trace any relation between the fierce attacks in the eye, ear or temple, perhaps and the caried tooth that gives no local trouble whatever. In a few cases progressive dementia has been arrested by immediate repair of a tooth that produced no apparent disturbance, but was responsible for a deep-seated cerebral trouble; but these cases have been too few to lay stress upon them as factors in the investigation. On the other hand troubles with the eye and ear are often traceable to defective teeth, and Dr. Sexton regards irritation of the maxiliary limbs of the fifth pair as among the principal causes of the phenomena described by Dr. Agnew and Dr. Loring.

THE HEROINES OF NIHILISM.

The weight of a woman's brain in Slavonic races is greater than that of a man's. Among the Germanic peoples the brain weight of the sexes is equal, and in the Latin nations the brain of the man is heavier than that of the women Quantity does not necessarily imply quality, but in this case worth follows weight. "For intelligence and resolution," says M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the most recent and the most fascinating of writers on Russia and the Russians, "as well as for education, and the rank she holds in the family, the Russian woman is already the equal of the man. Among the Slavs man is often mobile, flexible, ductile and impressionable to an excess, but, as if in compensation, woman, in mind and character, possesses so much strength, energy—in one word, virility—that without losing either her grace or her charm, she exercises often a singular and irresistible ascendency." This ascendency, frequently remarked in diplomacy, is not less remarkable in the revolutionary movement which at the moment supplies many of the youth of Russia with a terrible substitute for religion, which is well nigh extinguished in the Orthodox Church beneath the superincumbent load of ritual, formality and officialism. No one can have paid even the most cursory attention to the numerous criminal processes which shed a ray of such grimly lurid light upon the fermenting mass of Russian discontent without being impressed by the prominent part played by women in the work of revolution.

Sophie Bardin, of Tamboff, a young lady of noble birth, was the first to familiarize the public with the spectacle of a Russian revolutionary heroine. She had not finished her studies and passed her final examinations when she had decided to dedicate her life to the service of "her brothers." At eighteen years of age she went to Zurich to study the labor question in Switzerland and in Germany, and to sit at the feet of Bakunin, "the apostle of universal destruction" and the prophet of anarchy. She soon returned to Russia confirmed in the faith as to the necessity for remodelling society and resolved to lose no time in setting to work. She assumed the name of a soldier's widow, and began to work at daily wages in a factory, the better to be able to carry on the work of proselytism among the disinherited of world. The self-devotion and selfsacrificing enthusiasm which led a woman reared in the midst of luxury, and educated as Russian women only are educated, to don the coarse garments of the factory and spend her life among the illiterate vulgar, not from any belief in a divine command, but solely from "love for the others," are by no means unfamiliar in Russia. Sophie Bardin, or rather the twenty-two year old widow Zaizeff, was not long permitted to conduct her propaganda in peace. A year after her descent among the workers she was arrested. The authorities took two years to prepare her indictment, and she was not tried before the spring of 1877. She conducted her own defence, and surprised everyone by the courage and passion with which she pleaded her cause. Thousands of copies of her address were sold in St. Petersburg, and the fate of the eloquent speaker gave force and emphasis to her closing words: "The association will avenge me, and its vengeance will be terrible. Let your hangmen and judges massacre and destroy us now, during the short time that force is still on your side. We set against you our moral might, and that will triumph. Progress, Liberty and Equality fight for us, and through these ideas no bayonet can thrust." Her eloquence availed not, and Sophie Bardin was sent to labor in the Siberian mines for nine years—a dreary expiation for one year's propagandism of revolutionary doctrine.

Sophie Bardin is in Siberia, Vera Sassulitch is in exile, Sophie Peroffski is dead. But although the three leading actors in the tragic drama are thus accounted for, there are many others whose names appear and reappear in the blood stained annals of Russian sedition. Of these we catch but passing glimpses, some of which, it must be admitted, are by no means calculated to attract. Olga Rassoffski, who sent a bullet through the head of a police-sergeant; Anna Makharevna, who fled with a passport forged by two revolutionary women from the punishment due for her share in the vitriolization of the spy Goronovitch; and Achristoff, the seventeen-year-old priest's daughter who made love to the detective Lavroffski, in order to betray him into the hands of the Nihilists, who cut off his ears who, ruthless as destroying angels, keep up the Red terror in Russia. Of others, such as the daughter of Major-General Herzfeld, who was arrested at Kieff, of Vera Panyutin, Larissa Sarudneff, and Olga Shilinski, little more is known than their names and their fate. The case of Jude Krakoffshi, the daughter of a university official of Kieff, who was remotely implicated in the affair of Tchigirinski in 1877, was brought to memory the other day by the confirmation of her sentence of banishment to Siberia for the heinous offence of having destroyed compromising papers instead of handing them over to the police, and of being in possession of the forbidden "Story of a Peasant," by MM. Erckmann and Chatrian. "She was only twenty years old, but all Kieff," says her admirer, who predicts that ere long her statue will rise upon the site of the fortress of her native city, "knew her charming smile, and the immense treasure of her charity toward the poor." Still more remarkable was the case of Victoria Goukoffshi, daughter of a medical dispenser of Odessa, who, on hearing that the Nihilist Kovalsky had been sentenced to death, created a riot in which two persons were killed by soldiers, led a mob of red-bloused men through the public streets, and addressed them with revolutionary eloquence from a stand in the middle of the boulevards. She was arrested; but was rescued by the crowd, and made her escape, only to be arrested again the following month and sentenced to Siberia for life. This week, however, the news reaches us that she has terminated her misery by suicide.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mexican Homes.—The Mexican ladies, writes a correspondent, are the most lovable, charming, amiable women in the world, and domestic life in this country is worthy the admiration of our people, and might be imitated by Americans. As there are no summer or winter resorts, families are not separated three or four months of each year. The mother does not urge her daughter to excel in the art of dress for the purpose of attracting attention or catching male butterflies. The fashionable hotel or boardinghouse—that pest, that curse of our land—is happily unknown here. Each young couple when they marry, settle down in their own little house, however humble it may be, and their children are brought up in the pure sunlight of home. There are more marriages "for love" here than in France or Spain combined. Cupid holds firmer sway than Plutus. I admit that Mexican girls ought to have a more solid, liberal education than they generally receive. Not that it is at all necessary for them to puzzle their brains over Euclid and the exact sciences, but they ought to burn their embroidery frames, stop making wax flowers (an absudity in this beautiful, fertile land) and study modern history, natural philosophy and mark the present course of events, and take some interest in the political status of the world. In the higher classes the ladies are generally accomplished, are good linguists and excellent musicians, but the great middle classes seem to have no higher ambition for their daughters than to have taught to read, write and sew The fragile forms, sallow complexions, and the listlessness we observe among them, are mainly due to their eternal stitching and want of exercise.

A Quaker in Westminster Abbey.—At Westminster Abbey Isaac Hopper paid the customary fee of 2s. 6d. for admission. The doorkeeper followed him, saying, "You must uncover yourself, sir." "Uncover myself!" exclaimed the Friend with an affectation of ignorant simplicity "What does thou mean? must I take off my coat?" "Your coat!" responded the man, smiling, "no, indeed: I mean your hat." "And what should I take off my hat for?" he inquired. "Because you are in church, sir," answered the doorkeeper. "I see no church here," rejoined the Quaker; "perhaps thou meanest the house where the church assembles? I suppose thou art aware that it is the people, and not the building, that constitute a church?" The idea seemed new to the man, but he merely repeated, "You must take off your hat, sir." But the Friend again inquired, "What for? on account of these images? Thou knowest Scripture commands us not to worship graven images" The man persisted in saying that no person could be allowed to pass through the church without uncovering his head. "Well, friend," rejoined Isaac, "I have some conscientious scruples on the subject; so give me back my money, and I will go out." The reverential habits of the doorkeeper were not strong enough to compel him to that sacrifice, and he walked away without saying anything more on the subject.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts made a little speech to some schoolgirls the other day, in which she expressed the opinion that much of what had made England great, and would make her greater still, was, and would be, attributable to the grandeur of her womanhood. The womanhood of a nation, swaying its legitimate influence, would cause its manhood to embrace each and all of the pure principles which go to make a people great and happy.

Edinburgh keeps the Sabbath by stopping all street cars and public conveyances, and closing all the saloons, tobacco shops, drug stores, and all places of business or amusement. A thousand of the poor get a full breakfast every Sunday morning.

THE NERVOUS LITTLE SORREL.

A Story of the Days When Maud S. Was a Bit of a Colt.

The afternoon mail had arrived on Thursday and brought among other things, the Pittsburg papers. When I opened my copy of the Post and saw what Maud S. had accomplished at the new driving park I turned to a gentleman who sat beside me and said: "Maud S. has beaten her record and has trotted in '10¼."

"You don't mean it?" said he. "Let me look at the paper."

The gentleman who said this was Mr. W. S. Hulbert, of Cincinnati. He is one of the noted men of that place; is worth a million or two, and is largely interested in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Mr. Hulbert laid the paper down and said:

"I owned Maud S. for a week once. Captain J. Bugher, an old river man who came from up the Monongahela river, was a friend of mine. He was a great horseman, and one day we went over to a sale of blooded colts at Alexander's farm, at Woodbern, Kentucky. Bugher bought eleven colts and then it began to rain in torrents. We stood under an umbrella as the last colt on the catalogue was brought out. She was

A PRETTY, BRIGHT-LOOKING THING,

and I told Bugher he had better buy her. He said he had bought enough, and I concluded I would take her myself, and so I gave $145 for her. I put her in with Bugher's colts, and they were all sent to his farm. About a week after this I went to the farm and asked where my colt was. Bugher showed me a little, nervous-looking sorrel colt, which had a piece of string tied around its neck. He said that was my colt, and that the string had been put on in order to distinguish it. It did not look to me as if it was the colt I had bought and I said so, but the next time we went out to the farm I remembered then that my colt was a bay, and not a sorrel, and I told Bugher so, and he confessed that he had been mistaken; so I took the bay and Bugher took the sorrel, and that's where I made a mistake. The sorrel was Maud S., and the bay was her sister. Maud has trotted in 2 08, and her sister can't trot under three minutes. Bugher put the colt under Bair's hands to train when she was three years old, and in a short time she did magnificent work. Old man Bugher died, and his son gave orders to Bair to sell the mare for $350. Bair came to me a dozen times and wanted me to buy her. He said she was the fastest thing in the way of horse-flesh there was in the country, but I did not care about making the purchase. After a while

STONE BOUGHT THE MARE

for $350 and allowed Bair to manage her. She showed so much speed that Vanderbilt heard of her and wanted to buy her. Stone said be would sell for $21,000, $20,000 for himself and $1,000 for Bair, provided the mare trotted in 2 18. She was put on the Lexington track and made the mile in 2:17¼, which was just Dexter's time. Vanderbilt bought her and put her in charge of a man who could not do anything with her. He treated her roughly, and she would not trot. Vanderbilt wrote to Stone and said: 'I bought that mare for $21,000 and she wont trot in 3:35. I don't want to be called an ass. What shall I do about it?' Stone replied that if the mare was sent to him to train he would make her the fastest trotter in the world and he did. Only a few weeks ago a man named Woodmansee, who represented some St. Louis men, went to Vanderbilt and offered a certified check for $100,000 for Maud, but Vanderbilt only laughed and said she was not for sale—and that is the nervous little sorrel colt that he would not keep"—and Mr. Hulbert softly rubbed his chin and looked at me with a queer smile that spoke volumes.

"You said she trotted in 2 08." said I, "do you mean 2·10¼."

"No, sir," said Mr. Hulbert, promptly, "It is well known that the mare can trot in 2 08, and what is more, she has done it on a regular track on two different occasions. Of course it was in private and not on record, but she was timed by competent men with stop watches."—*Deer Park Correspondence of the Pittsburg Post.*

The Friend of the People.—By the greater part of the public the death of Dean Stanley will be more distinctly felt than that of Mr. Carlyle or of George Eliot. The two latter live in their writings in a sense in which the same thing cannot be said of the late Dean of Westminster. Not literary genius or any profound learning, but pleasing manners, kindliness of heart, genial sympathies, and social activity, made him what he was to the public of London and of the country generally. Of course, the effect of these natural gifts was greatly heightened by the artificial influences of his aristocratic connections; but if such artificial influences were always as well used as they generally were by Dr. Stanley, very little complaint would be made of their existence. As the custodian of the most interesting national building we possess, it was always his aim to give the people generally a sense of property in Westminster Abbey. His institution of free Mondays, with liberty to all visitors to walk about unpestered by vergers and twopences; his arrangement, by means of exhibited plans and explanations, to enable the simplest countryman to understand something of the history of the chapels, were, so far as they went, a distinct improvement on the ordinary management of our cathedrals. It was always his pleasure, and, indeed, his pride, to act himself as guide to any representative body of working-men who visited the Abbey in company, and there are hundreds who date a new insight into English history by listening to his explanations on such occasions. Still further, the Dean showed a disposition to employ the peculiar privileges of his office so as to prepare the way for a more rational freedom in the higher uses to which our great ecclesiastical buildings may be put. The delivery by Professor Max Muller of his lectures on Indian religions in the nave of Westminster Abbey will perhaps in future times be referred to as the beginning of a new era in freedom of public teaching. Altogether it will be universally acknowledged with heart-felt regret that in Dean Stanley both the church and the nation have lost an ecclesiastic such as established religions have rarely produced.—*From the London Weekly Despatch—Radical.*

What Royal Children Do.—The education of Queen Victoria's grandchildren is conducted on the principle that the Prince Consort introduced into her family. They have to rise early and retire early. During the day they have to keep strictly the time alloted to the various branches of study and recreation. They breakfast at 8 with their parents, and the time between 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon is devoted to their lessons, with an interruption of one hour for dinner. Their meals consist of simple dishes, of which they have their choice, without being permitted to ask for a substitute, if what is placed before them does not suit. Between meals they are not allowed to eat. Only inexpensive toys are placed in their hands, and the Princesses dress themselves without the aid of waiting-maids.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, August 18, 1881.

—Grave as the President's condition continues to be, the country breathes a little more freely. The immediate danger from the crisis of Sunday and Monday seems to have passed, leaving the patient weaker than before, but with some hope. The later bulletins from the sick chamber are reassuring; but the experience of the last fortnight shows that the life of the President hangs by a slender thread, and neither science nor affection can tell what the result will be.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Human nature is so constituted that it appears necessary that the mind and body should have relaxation from their daily duties, and a portion of the time spent in such pleasures as the requirements of their systems demand. Some folks, whose pocketbooks are plethoric, hie themselves away to sojourn by the sea side, and by boating, fishing, riding, eating, dancing and flirting manage to pass the time away pleasantly until Duty—with warning finger—urges the repacking of the Saratoga trunks of the conquering belle, and the grip-sack of the summer beau, and from scenes so full of pleasure.

There are others whose business cannot be delegated to any one, that are forced to take but a few hours at a time from their business. They go on the excursion, and take a dip in the briny deep, delve in the glittering sand, promenade upon the walks along the beach, drink in the invigorating air, and come back the same day, feeling fully repaid for the small outlay their trip has cost.

The theatre, the minstrel show, the circus, and the concert in like manner contribute to the pleasure of mankind and each of these popular amusements find thousands of people ready and willing to patronize them. Here the people have to spend their money before they get to the seashore or the mountain retreat; to go to the theatre they are obliged to take a trip to a neighboring city, but the circus instead of having a local habitation visits every neighborhood and brings its class of popular amusement to the very doors of its patrons. No long and tiresome journey is necessary to go to a circus, no large amount of money is consumed in traveling to distant sections of the country to see the elephant. The attractions of the "greatest show on earth"—they are all the greatest shows on earth—are set down in the midst of every populous community, and the wild animals, from the jungles of Africa, the mirth-provoking clown, whose jokes, though often flat, stale and unprofitable, continue to make the audience smile, the fearless bareback rider, the gymnasts, and the enchanting female who treads the slender wire with the same nonchalance she would display when walking upon the solid earth, are all to be seen, admired, and commented upon for the small sum of fifty cents. What popular amusement is so cheap? Where can such a diversity of entertainment be found for the money? In the whole range of sightseeing and wonderful performances we venture to assert that the menagerie and circus offers the greatest variety of amusement for the amount invested.

Yet in face of all of this the coming of the circus is deplored by many. They say it takes too much money from the town, that the people should be given a better class of amusement, and many of those who go to the show spend money when they cannot afford to do so.

These objections may be true and pertinent. The show does take money from the town, but the fact still remains that it is the cheapest amusement offered to the great bulk of our people, that more money is spent in other amusements by those who assert that the town is drained of ready cash by the show, than by those who find in the circus and kindred exhibitions their only amusement for the year. And the query presents itself forcibly and naturally, why strive to deprive one class of people of a day of pleasure, when nothing better for the price can be provided. To the objection that many go who cannot afford it there can be offered some excuse. They need the relaxation from the harrowing cares to which they are subject. They need to escape from the thoughts uppermost in their minds, of how shall they obtain funds to pay the butcher and baker, and the circus appears to be the cheapest and most available method of accomplishing this result.

The butcher who would not go to the circus because it made him sad to see so many people who owed him for meat, was, nevertheless, able to scrape enough money together to take a weeks vacation to the mountains or shore, while his debtors remained at home working through the heat, that he, with others, might be paid, and yet he was not satisfied.

Is it not true charity to allow, without murmur, to others that measure of enjoyment we take for ourselves?

—Governor Pillsbury of Minnesota is known throughout the State as the "paternal governor," so much is he called upon to act in *loco parentis* upon many subjects. Farmers whose crops do not turn out well; merchants, in whose tills money is far from plentiful; lawyers sans briefs and doctors lacking patients; clergymen seeking a charge and laborers a place to work—these, and hundreds of others write to him not only for advice, but assistance. One fellow asks that the executive shall reccommend him a midwife, and another avers that he is in need of a cook, and that his excellency must furnish the article. The other day a letter was received from a gentleman in Lyon county setting forth that glanders was becoming very prevalent among the horses in that region and suggesting that the governor send a "vet" up there at once to look after the matter.

TEMPERANCE VOTERS AND COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Harmonious action among temperance voters is a project long cherished, but has never been brought about because of the lack of proper organization.

To unite upon some common plan of work a conference was held in the month of June at Pineville. After short deliberation, a plan was agreed upon and the following call, appended to which were the names of forty-one signers, was issued.

The undersigned, being in favor of more harmonious and effective political action among Temperance voters, hereby call upon all temperance men of like views to meet them at Yardleyville, Odd Fellows Hall, Thursday, Aug. 11th, 2 p. m., for the purpose of forming a committee, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, before each election, the standing of the various political candidates, and recommend suitable action to temperance voters.

At the hour named, a number of battle-scarred veterans, who had grown gray in the service, assembled and proceeded to business. Jonathan Smith, of Buckingham, acted as Chairman and Frank Musselman, of Quakertown, Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting and then called on the Secretary for the minutes of the Pineville Conference. Several plans of organization were proposed. In the discussion that followed there appeared a remarkable unanimity of sentiment. Every one conceded the necessity of the movement. A number of letters were read from persons absent pledging their adherence to the decision

Articles were read showing that the liquor interest is uniting in a new secret organization, to secure the overthrow of existing laws and the election of candidates favorable to their traffic.

On motion it was unanimously agreed that a permanent organization be formed. Its object is fully set forth in the first article of the constitution. "The association shall be called the Taxpayers Reform Association. Its object shall be to secure the election of honest, competent, sober men, to administer the laws. Such men as will assist in bringing about needed reforms in our county affairs and do not give aid and comfort to the liquor traffic."

The form of organization is in some respects much like that of the celebrated Philadelphia Committee of One Hundred.

Jonathan Swift was elected president, J. W. Scarborough, vice president, Barclay Eyre, treasurer, and Frank Musselman, secretary. Friends of the movement are invited to communicate with the secretary.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—For several days we have had delightful weather. The heat has not been oppressive, but just about the proper thing for the season, while the nights have been charming, and enjoyed to the fullest extent by pleasure seekers in moonlight strolls and pleasant excursions, enlivened by music, up the river and sound, and down the bay and out upon the Atlantic. New Yorkers have been enjoying themselves in the thousand and one ways afforded by the unlimited pleasure resources of the city and vicinity. The mammoth hotel—Imperial—at Rockaway, has at last thrown open its doors to the public. It has cost hundreds of thousands, bankrupted several capitalists, who essayed to complete it, and is now run by a Receiver. It is simply immense. It is nearly a quarter of a mile in length and its other proportions are on the same magnificent scale. Three thousand persons can be entertained in its dining room, and it has over fifteen hundred sleeping apartments. The Fifth Avenue hotel of this city, large as it is, might be snugly stored in one corner of the Imperial, and not be in the way. It is stupendous and must prove unwieldy to manage. Its daily expenses are enormous and nothing but phenomenal patronage can make it successful.

Sharks were never so numerous in the harbor as at present. It is positively unsafe to bathe from any of the piers for one cannot tell where these ravenous maneaters lie in wait for victims. Several fishermen have developed a new industry by capturing a few of them and putting them on exhibition. One concern netted $1,700 in ten days, and now they propose to start out and show embalmed sharks through the country.

The Fenian infernal machine excitement has not died out. The agents of English steamship companies are exercising great vigilance and carefully scrutinize every package sent to them for shipment. The officers of the Inman line were badly sold the other day, while in the discharge of this duty. Several barrels consigned to a party in Liverpool, were shipped by a newly arrived native of Ireland. Some one started the report that they contained infernal machines. The shipper was sent for and requested to expose the contents. He willingly complied, and while the inspector and employer of the company stood at a very respectful distance, from the alleged dangerous things, out rolled as handsome specimens of American apples as one would wish to see. It was a bad sell and the officers would have enjoyed a brief interview with the man who pretended "to give away" the Fenian plot.

The Italian who has been in Ludlow Street jail for more than a month awaiting evidence as to his identity on the charges made by the Italian government that he is Guiseppe Esposito, the former chief of a band of brigands, was fully identified yesterday. He is a hard-looking citizen, whose career—if but half the stories they tell about him be true—has been more fiendish and brutal than anything ever heard of outside of the pages of yellow-covered fiction. The old cut-throat has money, and of course his lawyers will fight hard to prevent his extradition until that is gone.

And speaking of prisoners an interesting swindler was overhauled yesterday. She is young—about 35—with a pleasing face and figure, of very attractive manners and highly accomplished. On June 13, accompanied by two children she engaged board at a fashionable hotel on the Hudson. Her wardrobe was costly and she dressed with exquisite taste, and so Mrs. Emma Lee Hudson, of Baltimore, made a favorable impression on the lady guests of the Elmer House. In the course of a conversation on shopping and New York drygoods stores, a Mrs. Haiser mentioned that she kept running accounts with Arnold, Constable & Co., and Lord & Taylor. For one month Mrs. Hudson remained at the hotel, deferring the payment of her bill on various pretexts, until she owed $133. Then she left to come to this city, promising to pay in a few days. On August 6, Mr. Heiser was surprised to receive bills aggregating $233 from Arnold & Constable and Lord & Taylor, for goods purchased by his wife, whom he supposed to be economically domiciled in the country. He telegraphed her to ascertain if the bills were correct and she replying that she knew nothing about them, Mr. Heiser declined to settle. The defrauded concerns placed a detective on the track of the swindler and they arrested Mrs. Hudson, who now assumed to be Mrs. Kensett. But she wilted and confessed to having personated Mrs. Heiser when confronted with the evidence of her guilt. She is the widow of a once-popular Massachusetts clergyman and claims that this is her first offence—that poverty had forced her to the crime. She takes her arrest very calmly and is indeed a cool customer for a novice. Another trusted clerk, whose future was bright and full of promise has yielded to [illegible] $10,000 in cash and $40,000 in bonds, belonging to the concern that employed him. Augustus D. Wheelock was only 25 years of age, but he was a confidential clerk, who handled the firm's money unrestrictedly. His downfall is attributed to dissipation and extravagance, and it is not unlikely that he is accompanied in his flight by a woman. Young Wheelock is the son of the late Moses A. Wheelock who for twenty-five years was Chairman of the Stock Exchange and who, when defeated for re-election in 1878, in a fit of despondency committed suicide.

There is nothing slow about Brooklyn, our half-million inhabited suburb (?) across the river. It generally manages to furnish something to talk about, when other localities are exceedingly dull. This time it is the unsentimental elopement of a lager beer saloon keeper's wife, with a journeyman carpenter. She is fat, anything but comely and 43, while the carpenter himself, though on the shady side of forty has all the dash of a gallant Alsatian. He has had experience in the same kind of thing before, having eloped from Chicago some nine years ago with a French girl, whom he shortly afterward deserted and returning to his wife was forgiven. But John Henry Goepper seems to have had an eye to the main chance. There is no romance about him. Grace of person and charms of manner he ignored, but he liked money and when he induced Mrs. Klein to elope he also persuaded her to carry along $2,000 in bonds $275, in cash, and all the clothing belonging to her husband, except two handkerchiefs, which they doubtless fancied Mr. Klein would need to dry his eyes on when he missed the savings of years.

Gen. Grant will make New York his home in the future. He has bought a large double house on Sixty-sixth street near Fifth Avenue, where he will reside. The price asked was $100,000 but the General paid cash down and got it for $97,000. Poor man to be compelled to drag out his existence in such humble quarters. LAURENS.

—We understand that the new comet is visible to the naked eye. As it rises a little before the sun not many people have gazed upon it.

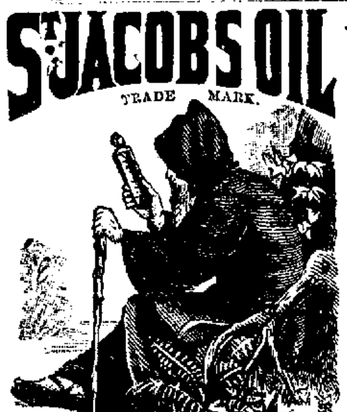
Look out for Sudden Changes of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Messrs. White & Burdick, Druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.—I recommend to those suffering (as I have been) with Hay Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. Have tried nearly all the remedies I could find, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief. C. T. STEPHENS, Hardware Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1880. Price 50 cents.

☞Try a bottle of the XLCR Chill Remedy—50 cents—at Boileau's Dorrance St. Pharmacy.

☞ Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives, should use Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of John Wright, deceased, late of Bristol borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them in proper form for settlement to JAMES WRIGHT, ANTHONY SWAIN, } Executors.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Mr. Orlando Weatherbee, says an exchange of ours, proprietor "The Spencer Pharmacy," Spencer, Mass., reports: My customers speak very highly of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, it having always given excellent satisfacion. One of them, Mr. Henry Belcher, has been greatly benefited by its use in a case of severe rheumatism, and he refers to it in terms of highest praise.

☞ Many thousands of people yearly are saved from dangerous fevers by the exercise of a little timely care in the matter of properly cleansing the system in the spring season, from the accumulated impurities, which, if left undisturbed, breed disease. As a purifier Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits.

DON'T FORGET

Dr. Evory's Diamond Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst case of Catarrh and Hay Fever. Dr. Evory's Diamond Invigorator, gives health and strength, mental and physical. It makes the complexion clear, white and beautiful. Pamphlets free. Read the Advertisement.

☞An alarm is sounded that Fever and Ague and other forms of Malarial Disease are marching steadily up the valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania, and these distressing complaints are becoming every year more prevalent among large populations, hitherto unacquainted with them. Whatever form malady may assume, the origin is the same. It is an infection from decayed and decaying vegetation, arising from swamps and marshy places, or from a soil disturbed by cultivation. Where these complaints are not known, they are difficult to treat; and the apprehension of danger [illegible] easy.

In the South and West, where Fever and Ague is common every season and has been since the settlement of the country, AYER'S AGUE CURE is regarded as an infallible remedy. A faithful trial will convince sufferers that it is equally certain here and positively harmless. Patients and physicians agree that it never fails, and that the cured recover their usual spirits, and resume their regular pursuits in the briefest possible time. No bad effects follow its use, and, when taken according to directions, the proprietors warrant it. If taken occasionally by persons exposed to maleria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

AYER'S AGUE CURE is a purely vegetable preparation containing neither quinine, arsenic nor other mineral or injurious substance. In Chill sections, where it has been known and used for the past quarter of a century, it is very popular; for people have found it what they want—remedy easily procured and always sure.

Manufactured by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists.

☞Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a **POSITIVE Remedy** for all the diseases that causes pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that MAKE blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy,

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y

TRY THE

X L C R

CHILL & FEVER

R E M E D Y ! !

For Chills, Fever and Malarial in all its forms.

PURELY VEGETABLE. NO QUININE.

50 Cents.

AT BOILEAU'S PHARMABY,

22 DORRANCE STREETS,

Bristol, Penna.

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES. Having added largely to his stock of Gold, Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c. to $2.50 per piece.

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order, from 60c. to $3.00.

W. GRACE,

56 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me

KINDERGARTEN

FROEBEL'S SYSTEM.

MISS A. N. IREDELL and MISS C. S. LAING will open a Kindergarten at No. 38 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1881. Apply for circulaes.

BAYARD TAYLOR, POET and TRAVELLER, said: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge."

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C.,

Said (1880) "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation."

For new Illustrated Circular address **SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Harvard University Graduate, Media, Pa.**, 12 miles from Phila.

BRISTOL SEMINARY,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Will open on

Wednesday, Sept. 14th.

AFTER six years of successful operation Miss Merriam's School for Young Ladies removes to the commodious and attractive building so long and favorable known in this vicinity as the "Bristol Boarding School," of which Miss Peirce was principal.

It is the aim of the Principal and her associates to make the course of study thorough and practical. French and German taught by a native teacher of superior qualifications.

Particular attention given to the Primary Class. Cheerful room and competent teacher provided.

For circulars address,

MISS A. MERRIAM, Bristol, Pa.

BATCHELLER & DORIS' CIRCUS.

BRISTOL, SATURDAY, AUG. 27

"They have firmly established themselves as conscientious showmen, and carry their advertisements out to the letter."—*Hartford (Ct.) Courant.*

COMING! COMING!

The Crowning Sensation!

BATCHELLER & DORIS'

GREAT INTER-OCEAN

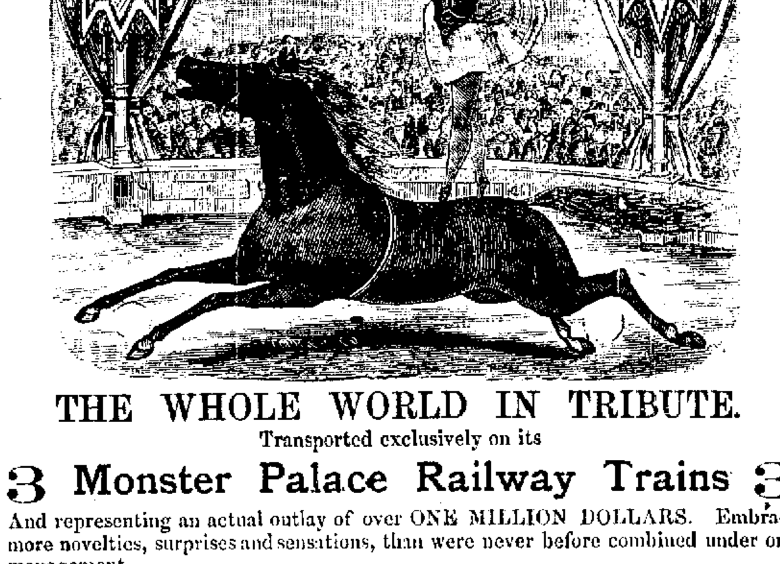
LARGEST SHOW ON EARTH.

A Grand Consolidation of Twelve First-Class Shows in One,

Composed of a Gigantic

Museum, Menagerie and Circus,

Which for vastness, attractiveness and originality, has never been equalled.



THE WHOLE WORLD IN TRIBUTE.

Transported exclusively on its

3 Monster Palace Railway Trains 3

And representing an actual outlay of over ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Embrace more novelties, surprises and sensations, than were never before combined under one management.

MONSTER MILLIONAIRE MENAGERIE

More Rare Wild Beasts than ever before exhibited under one canvas.

EXCLUSIVE ZOOLOGICAL FEATURES, not to be seen in any other show:

The Great Egyptian Bovalapus,

Positively the only specimen of this rare species ever placed on exhibition, and beyond question the greatest living curiosity now connected with any Menagerie.

Peforming Elephants

Representing all the different species.

Genuine Blood-Sweating Hippopotamus,

7-TON TWO-HORNED BLACK HAIRY RHINOCEROS!

$60,000 ARCTIC AQUARIUM

Of LIVING MARINE MONSTERS,

Embracing SEA LIONS, SEA ELEPHANTS, and other rare amphibious attractions.

GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS,

A Constellated Galaxy of 100 Arenic and Equestrian Stars, including

"ZAZEL," The Human Cannon Ball.

The most extraordinary performance ever witnessed. The Phenomenal Marvel of the times. This daring young lady is fired from a 100 pound mortar, 75 feet into mid-air, where she alights upon a SLENDER COBWEB WIRE, blindfolded and her feet enclosed in sacks, she will cross and recross the wire, ride a bicycle, walk upon stilts, and accomplish other miraculous feats never before dreamed of. AN ACT BEYOND PARALLEL. WORDS FAIL TO DESCRIBE IT. THE ONLY

Genuine Tribe of Sioux Indians

Headed by "WHITE CLOUD," of Sitting Bull's Band.

Prinça Satsumas' Royal Japanese Circus,

$100,000 Stud of Trained Arabian Stallions,

$10,000 Troupe of Performing Dogs, A Group of Genuine ZULUS.

5 GREAT CLOWNS

Representing all nations, led by Mr. JOHN PATTERSON

The celebrated "Rambler from Clare."

THREE MILITARY BANDS

And the most available Circus talent to be obtained on two Continents. None but bareback riding. The best Equestrians, Acrobats, Trapezists, Athletes, Equilibrists, Leapers and Tumblers, in the profession. Don't fail to see our

Magnificent Free Street Parade,

Daily at 9 A. M. Unparalleled in elegance and grendeur. The finest Highway Holiday Procession ever witnessed. You will positively see everything advertised, and ten times more.

Usual rates of admission. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performances at 2 and 8.

☞Excursion Trains on all Railroad and Steamboat Lines, on the day of exhibition, at greatly reduced rates of fare.

BRISTOL, SATURDAY, AUG. 27

MISCELLANEOUS.

This Invitation Is From John Wanamaker.

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

Mid-Summer Sales,

—AT—

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

BRISTOL, PENNA.

PLAIN BUNTING. ALL WOOL. In All Colors.	LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS. COLORED LINING. In Satin and Brocade Silks.
ALL WOOL LACE BUNTINGS. In fine Black double width.	LACE MITS AND GLOVES, LACE TIES AND FANS, DOTTED MULL TIES.
LACE BUNTINGS. ALL WOOL. In a variety of shades.	LADIES ULSTERS. LADIES' ULSTERS.
LACE BUNTINGS. HALF WOOL. All Shades. At 12½ Cents a Yard.	GAUZE UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.
VICTORIA LAWNS. From 12 Cents a Yard up.	GENTS' PERCALE & CALICO SHIRTS, NOVELTIES IN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
FRENCH MUSLINS, FRENCH MAINSOOKS, BISHOP LAWNS, FIGURED LAWNS, INDIA MULLS.	BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS. BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.
FIGURED LAWNS, LAWNS, SOLID COLORS, LACE LAWNS. All at 12½ Cents a Yard.	TRUNKS & LEATHER BAGS —FOR— SUMMER TOURISTS.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ILLINGSWORTH, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of John Illingsworth, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Evan J. Groom, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

EVAN J. GROOM, Administrator.

HIGH GRADE BONE MANURES.

AMERICUS SPECIALS { for Certain Crops.

PREPARED CHEMICALS

For Farmers to Compost at Home.

All from organic bases, dry, will drill, in good Packages, each bearing analysis, and Net weight.

Trade Mark.

For Freight Rates hence and Circulars, address

WILLIAMS, CLARK & CO.,

Office, 109 Pearl Street, N. Y.

Sold by W. A. COLLINS, Penn's Manor, Pa.

DIAMOND CATARRH REMEDY,

A Positive Cure for Catarrh of all kinds. It is **Instantaneous in Effect and Permanent in Result.** Cures at any stage of the disease. Has cured cases so terrible that bones came from the nose.

Dr. Evory's Diamond Catarrh Remedy is mild and pleasant, affording **Immediate Relief** and prompt cure in all cases of **Catarrh, Influenza, Hay Fever, Bronchitis.**

It will remove Polypus and effectually cure Watery and Purulent Discharges from the Head and Throat, and Foetid, Sickening Breath; perfectly restore impaired Smell, Taste and Hearing; relieve Headache, Break up Colds in the Head; Strengthen the Voice and Eyes; Purify, Regulate and Render Clear and Active every Organ of the Head and Throat. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Evory's Diamond Invigorator is a **Perfect Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Nerve Tonic.** It makes a delightful, wholesome drink, which **Invigorates, Purifies** and **Strengthens** the entire system.

For General Debility, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Affections, Jaundice, Malaria, Flatulency, Nausea, Sick Headache and Kidney Complaints, it is invaluable. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Evory's Diamond Salve is a sovereign cure for Burns, Bruises, Sores of all kinds, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm and Cutaneous Eruptions. Price, 25 cents.

Ask your Druggist for these remedies and take no other; or will be sent Free on receipt of price.

Descriptive Pamphlets Free.

Address Dr. Evory's Diamond Remedies Co., P. O. Box 3860. 194 John Street, New York.

Best Ice Cream!

Pure Fruit Flavors,

30 Cts. PER QUART,

—AT—

C. F. MERTZ'S,

Cor. Pond & Washington Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of

BOOKS,

in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES,
BRACKETS, BASKETS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,

and a lot of useful and ornamental articles. All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.

Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods.

J. H. BOSTWICK.

DR. THOMAS,

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

Seasonable Words!

After all that has been said and written on Disorders of the Liver and Stomach, and the long histories on the Causes and Cure of Malarial Diseases that have lately been published, it is a positive fact that none need suffer from either if they will take the

MEXICAN BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER

which is also a sure cure for Dyspepsia and [illegible] ant ills, and positively destroys Worms of all kinds. It is perfectly harmless. Your Druggist sells it. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle. Circulars of remarkable cures free. Send for one. [illegible], Proprietor, [illegible] Street, Philadelphia.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, August 18, 1881.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4:00 and 7 00 P. M.
Philadelphia—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M., and 5 00 & 18 00 P. M. Closes 5 45 and 10 15 A. M., 2:50 and 6 P. M.
Doylestown, Newtown, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.
Oxford Valley, Fallsington and Emilie—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.
Bridgewater, Tullytown, Penn Valley and Morrisville—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.
Trenton — Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 7 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 7 00 and 4 00 P. M.
Western—Arrives 10:00 A. M.
Mail for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.
Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7.00.
W. B. BAKER, P. M.

— A new weekly paper has been started in Quakertown.

—The Democratic County meeting will be held next Monday.

—Saturday's gale blew down several trees in this neighborhood, but no serious damage has been reported.

— A. Weir Gilkeson, Esq., has taken the insurance, surveying and other business of Frank P. Adams, in connection with his law practice.

—The Resolutes of Bristol, the champion junior base ball players of Bucks county, walked into the affections of the Tullytown club last Saturday. The score stood 14 to 2.

—The Republican Standing Committee met at Doylestown on Saturday last, and fixed the day for holding the County Convention, Monday, September 26th. There were thirty-three districts represented by the Committee.

—Charles S Bailey, Esq., collector of School Tax for Bristol, gives notice that he will be at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th and 31st inst., from 9 A. M to 8 P. M., for the purpose of receiving said taxes.

—The Bristol Keystone Base Ball Club went to Germantown last Saturday to play the Young Americas of that place. In consequence of the storm but one inning was played, the score being 3 to 0, in the Keystones' favor

—During the heavy gale on Saturday, the yachts Esther, Au Revoir and Clarence broke from their moorings, and were driven up the Delaware. They were subsequently recovered, and no serious damage was discovered.

—On last Sunday morning a dog stole a piece of meat from Webster's meat market. Webster fired a stone at the dog. The stone missed the dog, but went crashing through the large bulk window at Pursell's drug store. The dog escaped, but the damages to the window amounted to about $75.

—The Baptist excursion several weeks ago was of such a pleasant character that many desired to have a second one this season. The arrangements have therefore been made and the Baptist Sunday School Association announce that on Thursday next, 25th inst., the second excursion this season to Ocean Grove will be made. The prospect for a large turnout on that occasion is excellent.

—A large fortune is said to be waiting for the Van Horns and Vansants, two families largely represented in Bucks county. A meeting of the heirs of the estate was held at Washington Hall yesterday afternoon, but owing to the limited publicity of the purpose of holding a meeting being given, but few were present. We understand that another meeting will be held at Hulmeville to-morrow.

Council Proceedings

An adjourned meeting of the Burgess and Council was held at the Council Chamber on Monday evening. The roll was called and minutes read and approved.

The motion for suspending the ordinance, as far as Washington Harris is concerned, requiring the the Bath street extension to be curbed and paved, was taken up, and after considerable discussion was lost.

Corporation Counsel B. F. Gilkeson, stated the decision of Judge Watson, relating to the duties of the Overseers of the Poor. On motion he was requested to give in writing the points covered by the decision, for the guidance of the Borough Poor Committee.

The fine received by the Borough, imposed upon Jared Hellings for permitting a mule to run at large, was remitted.

The following bills were presented, read and passed.

Jared Hellings	$ 5 80
Penna Globe Gas Light Co.	31 66
J. T. Thorn	3 50
H. A. Sheetz, M. D	7 00
Sanitary Committee	61 35
Total	$108 21

On motion $50 was appropriated to the use of the Sanitary Committee.

On motion orders in favor of Fire Company, No. 1 for $300, and Fire Company, No. 2 for $150 were passed.

On motion the provisions of an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to Provide for Granting of Licenses for Public Exhibitions," was suspended, and the fee for the license for the coming circus was fixed at $50.

Mr. Scheide formally protested against the action taken by Council, in suspending the provisions of ordinances.

The following extract from Section 4 of the Borough Charter was presented and read:

And all other fines and forfeitures, excepting those imposed by Section 17, relating to nuisances, incurred and made payable by this Act, or by the by-laws and ordinances of the Councils, shall be recovered before the Burgess or any Justice of the Peace in the same manner that debts not exceeding $100 are by law recovered, and when so recovered shall be forthwith paid to the Treasurer of said borough for the use of the said corporation.

The matter was on motion referred to the Ordinance Committee.

A motion that J. Cone, A. Ralph and W. H. Grundy be given permission to connect a sewage pipe from the Peirce school property with the public sewer at Lafayette street, was referred to the Street Committee. Council then adjourned.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. J. Cone is at Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brudon are attending camp meeting at Ocean Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Slack, and Miss Daisy Slack are at the Delaware Water Gap.

Miss Ada Brelsford, of Philadelphia is visiting her friends, the Misses Hellings, at Shady Side.

Miss Meta Grundy is at Mt. Holly, preparatory to taking a pleasant journey to the Catskills.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright on Tuesday last left Bristol to spend a few days at Watkins Glen.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnet Landreth and family are domiciled at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island.

E. Oscar Thomas has taken his departure from Bristol, to spend a week or so at Atlantic City

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walton, *nee* Miss Emma Janney, of Darby, are visiting friends in Bristol.

The Rev. William H. Conard will preach at the Bristol Baptist Church next Sabbath evening.

Stacy Pursell returned yesterday from a week's sojourn at Williamsport and the surrounding region.

Jacob E. Wrightly and his son Elliot Wrightly, formerly of our borough, spent last Sunday in Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dorrance are this week at Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, en route for Montreal.

Ed. Phillips, now of New York, but formerly of Bristol, paid a flying visit to the scenes of his boyhood last week.

The Rev. Mr. Harris, formerly pastor of the Bristol Prasbyterian Church, will occupy his old pulpit on Sunday next.

Joseph Van Arsdale and wife, formerly Miss Anna Green, have been in Bristol for several days visiting friends.

Burt Watson, of Omaha, Nebraska, paid his old friends in Bristol a short visit this week. He started for the West yesterday.

R. Morris Volkmar, formerly bookkeeper at the Livingston Mills, is now with an engineer corps in Texas, with headquarters at Houston.

Mr. and Mrs Trowbridge and family, of Barbadoes, West Indias, are visiting Mrs. Trowbridge's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit, on Radcliffe street.

Miss Anna Brooks Dannenberg and Miss Emma Dannenberg, of Philadelphia, paid a brief visit to Bristol last week visiting friends in this locality.

Daniel Muncey last Monday checked his baggage for Ocean City, where he will remain for about a week, watching the crawling waves cling to the silvery sand.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Grundy started yesterday for Newport, R. I., and from thence they go to Boston. They were accompanied on their trip by Miss Sue Grundy, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rev. J. C. Hyde is at Ocean Beach, the guest of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, who has a cottage in that place. There also, J. Chester Hyde, Jr., has spent a portion of his vacation.

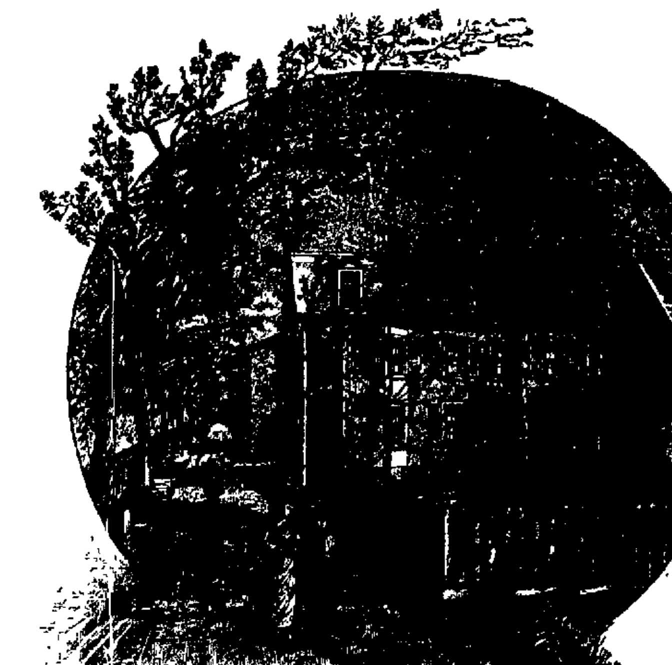
—List of Letters remaining in Bristol Post office, Wednesday evening, August 17th, 1881 —Edgar Adams, Frank Barton, Mrs Ball, James Bussler, Mrs. Dugan, Pine St., Roman Fisher, 52 Wood St., Lida Hague, Nathan Hustler, Benjamin Henry, Daniel McClellan, Maggie O. Brine, Mrs. Wm. Neal, Wm. Pyle, Georgie Walton, care of Robert Smith. Margaret Whittaker, E. Walton, Charles H. Young, Miss Nettie VanHorn, Miss Lizzie Yates.

—On Tuesday last the Methodist Sunday School had a pleasant excursion to Ocean Grove, over one hundred taking the trip. The day was pleasant and the excursionists enjoyed themselves correspondingly. On the return trip the conductor of the train forgot he had a Bristol excursion on board and carried the entire party to Schenck's Station, where the most of them got off and took the first train for Bristol, arriving here at about 9 P. M. Some eight or ten, however, were carried through to Philadelphia and came back on a special which had been ordered to Jersey City.

—An Irish funeral from the country to St. Mark's burying ground, took place last Tuesday. After the body was interred a number of those attending the funeral stopped at the Cottage Hotel and proceeded to indulge in a liberal amount of whiskey. The fighting qualities of about half a dozen were soon aroused and a free fight was the natural consequence. The constable arrested three of the most prominent violaters of the peace, who were taken before Squire Bailey, and in default of the needful to pay the fine imposed, they were sent to the borough dungeon for twenty-four hours.

—Forty-three duly qualified medical women filed a petition at the opening of the international medical congress in London on the third inst., for a reversal of the decision of the general committee refusing them admission. This memorial set forth, among other things, that the question of the admission of women to the medical profession had been settled in England, in America, in France, Switzerland, Russia, Italy and Sweden There were now the names of twenty-five women on the English medical register, all of whom are practising medicine. Within the last few years a complete medical school for women had been established in London and had been attached to a large general hospital. The students at this school are at present forty in number, and the examinations and degrees of the Irish college of physicians and of the University of London are open to them. It was further represented that both "the mode in which affairs were usually conducted in England," and the interest of medical science would favor the admission of all properly qualified medical practitioners on equal terms. The appeal produced no effect, and so far as the congress was concerned the existence of the petitioners was not recognized.

BRISTOL SEMINARY.



Bristol, fortunate in many things, has been particularly fortunate in the character of her schools, both public and private. When the present generation of middle-aged men and women were boys and girls one of the best preparatory schools for children in this section was in existence under the management of Miss Hannah Coleman, and the same school, keeping up with the progress of the age, still flourishes under the management of its venerable founder, whose steps are still as brisk as those of her pupils and whose figure seems unimpaired by age. Other small schools have arisen and died the death of obscurity, but Miss Hannah's school has lived until it has become one the old landmarks of the town. Such schools as this, however, although valuable for the young children just beginning the mystery of learning, did not meet the growing need of the public and several attempts were made to fill it, but until the establishment of the day and boarding school of the Misses Peirce, in the years immediately preceding the closing of the war, the want still existed. With the establishment of this institution a new era may be said to have begun in educational matters in our borough. The school prospered and grew, and, until its discontinuance about eight years ago, had no rival in the State for thoroughness and breadth of culture in its particular sphere, in the State. Its close was conceded by all to be a public loss and much interest was manifested not long after when it became known that this admirable seminary would be succeeded by another of equally high standard which would offer advantages equal to any institution of the kind in this section of country in the way of educational facilities for young ladies. It was about six years ago when this school was established. It was organized by Miss Merriam, who came among us an entire stranger to all but a few persons who interested themselves in her project, and encouraged her to go on with it. The school was located along the river bank in the old Breck property, corner of Radcliffe and Mulberry streets. The property, which had at one time been one of the most pleasant and substantial residences in the borough, had, upon the death of the owner, been sold and allowed to run down. It was now put in complete order and when the school opened much of its pristine glory had been restored to it and many improvements added. It answered the purposes of the school for the first term very well, but during the second term the space was found rather contracted and by the time the second year had commenced various plans had to be devised to meet the growing wants of the institution which continued to flourish, although quite early in its history, the proprietor, who had by this time gained the esteem and respect of the entire community, and had made many frends, was prostrated by a serious illness, which prevented her giving her undivided attention to the school for several months. Happily she recovered, and the school still continues, increasing in numbers year by year and improving continually in educational methods.

Last year it was found that it would be absolutely necessary to enlarge the borders of the institution. The accommodations both in the school department and the household were entirely too limited. This presented a dilemma which was quite puzzling to solve and it might still have remained unsolved had not the chance and the means opportunely arrived for securing the commodious buildings upon the extensive and handsome property of the Misses Peirce, the place which had been so long and favorably known as the pleasant and homelike "Bristol Boarding School," when under the management of the last named ladies. Located in the prettiest part of the town, with a fine river view, and upon the high ground, where plenty of pure fresh air can reach those who are so fortunate as to dwell there, the place is one of most delightfully situated in the country, and the structures upon the property being spacious and comfortable, and specially designed for school purposes, everything that could be needed to make school life enjoyable and profitable are found here. To this beautiful location will Miss Merriam's school be removed, and in September the seventh year will begin in new quarters and with a new title which will endear the institution more than ever to its many friends hereabouts since it will bear the name of the town where it is situated, and henceforth be known as the Bristol Seminary. That we have not overrated the attractiveness of the school's new home everybody acquainted with the locality will know, and only strangers will need to examine the picturesque cut at the head of this column, which accurately reproduces the buildings and their surroundings, to recognize its many charming features.

While thus fully describing the natural advantages which the Seminary will enjoy it would be a strange omission not to say something concerning its educational features. In Miss Merriam, its principal, it has a lady whose qualifications and experience are testified to by some of the best known instructors and prominent ministers of the country, among the number being Rev. W. C. Cattell, LL.D., Pres. of Lafayette College, Rev. W. P Breed, D.D., Philadelphia, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Woburn, Mass., Rev. Ray Palmer, D D., Newark, N. J., Rev. W. B. Shortt, Cambridge, N. Y., Hon. J. S. Smart, Cambridge, N. Y., Rev. C. R. Palmer, Bridgeport, Ct., Rev H. P. DeForest, Taunton, Mass., Hon. S. M. Griggs, Westborough, Mass., Rev. W. J. Holland, Pittsburgh, Pa., Rev. W. S. Smart, D.D., Albany, N. Y., Henry March, M.D., Albany, N. Y., Rev. G. N. Weber, D.D., Troy, N. Y., and Hon. A. W. Sawyer, Nashua, N. H.

Miss Merriam is an enthusiast in her work and withal a modest Christian lady who possesses in a rare degree the faculty of inspiring the love and respect of those whom she teaches. The graduates of the school have invariably been and remain her firm friends, the bonds which unite them not becoming severed as soon as the school life is ended. Her associates in teaching have always proven exceptionally fitted for their particular duties, and in the studies which embrace thorough instruction in the lower as well as the higher branches of learning every facility within reach is employed, no efforts being spared to keep up with the progress of the age. It is the aim to make the course of study thorough and practical, and it is in furtherence of this desire that native teachers are employed to instruct in foreign languages. The corps of instructors for the coming year will be Miss Elizabeth Peck, teacher of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Miss Eva Swain, teacher of Music, Mlle. Paragot, teacher of French and German, and Miss Mary Caldwell teacher of Drawing and Painting

A TRIP TO CAPE MAY.

"Ho! for old ocean"! is the cry of many a one, who, in these glowing summer days, feels impelled to throw off the trammels of accustomed toil, and luxuriate in balmy breezes, and ocean spray.

To dip into the foaming breakers—to breathe the salt, invigorating air—to revel in the idleness that permits one to wander at will, up and down the glistening beach, or, like a child, sift the soft and shining sand through hands that idly play with it, is a summer dream that can be made a reality by the space of a few hours ride through our sister state, New Jersey.

Fair, fertile fields, with graceful corn-tassels waving in the breeze, tall pines, with their spicy fragrance lingering in the air, wide stretches of level green, bordered in the distance by outlines of low woods, all these glide past us in fleeting glimpses, and then we find ourselves at the sea shore. It is needless to inform the initiated of the attractions of Cape May, but to the "can't-get-away club," we will speak of the long wide beach, with its floor of sand so hard and firm that we can drive close to the water's edge, so wide and level that the most timid bather can feel no fear of venturing beyond his depth. Long walks beside the shore give us an endless variety of views by day and night, while the wide, clean streets, the neat, and often handsome, cottages, with their well-kept yards, and glowing beds of flowers, give us a home-feeling, to be sought for in vain at some other resorts.

One may be as gay as one pleases, at the great hotels, the Stockton, and Congress Hall, when the nightly hops invite the "tripping of the light fantastic toe," and when also the purse must needs be very long to meet the demands upon it; but at the cottages one may find a quiet home, and yet mingle in gayer scenes at pleasure. Pleasant rooms, where one avoids the noise and excitement of a hotel, may be had amongst acquaintances who are at once kind and congenial, where even the hosts themselves can enter into the spirit of a summer holiday, and join with their guests in sea-side pleasures. Such a place we found on a shady street, running at right angles to the ocean, less than a square from the beach, where the Misses Peirce, who number many friends in Bristol, have three cheerful cottages.

Need we say we found favor there? a cordial welcome, a comfortable room, a luxurious and satisfying catering to the inner wants, and kind suggestions of the best and easiest way for securing the greatest benefits in the smallest space and time, were given us, much to our advantage.

Long will the memory last, of the social freedom enjoyed at their house; of the graceful cordiality and kindly interest that met us at every turn.

We wish no one a better resting place than at their attractive cottages. Try it, those of you who are dreaming of the bracing breezes of old ocean.

It was with regret that we bade farewell to such surroundings, and took the last glimpse of the shore, which we soon left far behind us, speeding on to the heat and dust of the city.

Those Who Know.

—Between 9,000 and 10,000 persons attended the Spiritualists' camp, at Neshaminy Falls, on Sunday, when the closing exercises took place.

The Circus is Coming.

Our citizens may all prepare for a Grand Holiday on Saturday, Aug. 27, that being the date advertised for the Exhibition by Batcheller & Doris' Great Inter-Ocean Largest Show on Earth, at Bristol. This gigantic consolidation of 12 colossal shows in one has been absorbing by purchase for the past three years all the smaller shows in the country, and have increased in size so suddenly that the public have scarcely ascertained the fact which is undisputed that the Batcheller & Doris Combination now own, control and exhibit more show property than any other similar organization in the country. They make a specialty of advertising and exhibiting exclusive features and novelties which cannot be *Duplicated* or seen in any other show, and in addition to an immense menagerie and museum and circus, such as possessed by none of the other shows, call attention to some features which have never before been exhibited, such as the seven ton, two-horned, black, hairy Rhinoceros, the only one ever imported to America; not the only Rhinoceros, remember, but the only one possessing two horns and covered with a coat of black hair two and a half inches long; also, the wonderful monster of the deep, a genuine Egyptian Bovalapus, which they positively assert is the only one ever in captivity and recently imported for them. This rare specimen was captured in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Alexandria, Egypt These two rare zoological specimens have already attracted the attention of scientists, aand will probably only be exhibited with a travelling menagerie the present season. Almost fabulous sums have been offered Messrs. Batcheller & Doris to secure them for one of the leading zoological gardens. Another exclusive feature possessed by no other show is Zazel, better known as the Human Cannon Ball, who is fired from a massive mortar seventy-five feet into mid-air, and afterwards walks a wire the size of a knitting needle, stretched across the top of the canvass. Her performances are pronounced by all who have seen them as the most exciting and miraculous ever witnessed. In addition to these novelties, they have the only group of Native Zulus ever in this country, a genuine band of savage Sioux Warriors, direct from Sitting Bull's Band, Prince Satsuma's Royal Japanese Troupe of Athletes, Jugglers and Necromancers, Morris' Band of Georgia Jubilee Singers, Mdlle. Sara, the renowned French Bareback Equestrian (first appearance in America), Romeo Sebastian, Champion Bareback Rider of America, W J. Morgan, the fearless Hurdle Rider, the celebrated Siegrist Children in gymnastic exercises, and a Grand Double Circus Company, all excelling in their various specialties. The Grandest Street Demonoustration, free to all, ever witnessed in this country will be made at 9 o'clock on morning of exhibition, and will actually eclipse anything of the kind you ever saw. Excursion trains will be run on all railroad and Steamboat lines at greatly reduced rates of fare, to bring in the multitudes.

MARRIED.

SOUTH—REED —On the 10th inst, at the parsonage of the M. E. Church, Bristol by the Rev H E Gilroy, Mr Thomas P South of Edgewood, Bucks Co., Pa., to Miss Katie A Reed, of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE BRIDGETON, New Jersey.
Both sexes Full corps of teachers Instruction thorough Music, Painting, Drawing Climate mild, very healthy Begins Sept 7th Address H K. TRASK, Principal.

SCHOOL TAX.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —The Collector of School Tax for Bristol Borough hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office on Radcliffe street, opposite the Post office on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30 and 31, from 9 A M to 8 P M, for the purpose of receiving said taxes.
CHAS S. BAILEY, Collector.

Those who are delinquent in their taxes for last year will settle the same at once, or costs will be added for collection CHAS S BAILEY, Collector

NOTICE.

AT a special meeting of Bristol Fire Company, No 1, on Saturday Eve., Aug. 13, 1881, to take action in the matter of furnishing horses for taking Steamer to and from fires the committee below named were appointed to solicit subscriptions and take such action for raising the requisite amount to purchase, as may in their judgement be advisable.
Committee —1st Ward Jacob Hamilton, Charles Saxton, B. Frank Bache; 2d Ward, J Brown, A K. Joyce, 3d Ward A R. Percy
This is a matter in which every citizen should feel interested, and subscribe as liberally as they can.
B. F BACHE, Secretary.

LONG BRANCH —AND— OCEAN GROVE.

A GRAND EXCURSION
to Long Branch and Ocean Grove by the
Bristol Baptist Sunday School,
—ON—
Thursday, Aug. 25, '81.
EIGHT HOURS ON THE BEACH.

Leave Bristol at 7 A. M., and returning, leaves Long Branch at 5.20 P. M. Fare for the round trip to either place, $1 50. Children under 12 years, 75 cents Tickets for sale by the committee, at the stores, and on the cars on the morning of the excursion

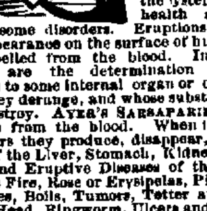
COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. RICHARD WATSON, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Bucks, and Justice of the Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for said county, by his precept to me directed, at Doylestown, at April Term, 1881, having appointed a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said county of Bucks, to be held at Doylestown, on MONDAY, the TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1881, before the Hon. Richard Watson before mentioned.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Bucks, that they are, by the same precept, commanded to be then and there, in their proper persons, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in their behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will be or are bound by recognizances to prosecute against them as may be just.
SAMUEL L. ELY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Aug 16, 1881

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillinga and Mandrake, with the Iodes of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce, disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

Prepared By
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 2

Full Particulars.

On the 1st of this month our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at Oak Hall was seven hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-one cents.

$743.175.81

These are the exact figures.

Where is there another such stock to select from?
The old house has been remodeled.
The old hands (most of them) are still there.
The old principles of just and right prices, sound goods, fashionable styles, substantial finish, are strictly adhered to.

John Wanamaker

Who founded the business, is at Oak Hall every day looking after things, and in all the history of Oak Hall it was

never so wide awake

to push up its high standards and drop down to lowest prices.

☞ *An old-time greeting to our friends everywhere, and another cordial invitation extended to come to Oak Hall.*

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
The Largest Clothing House in America.

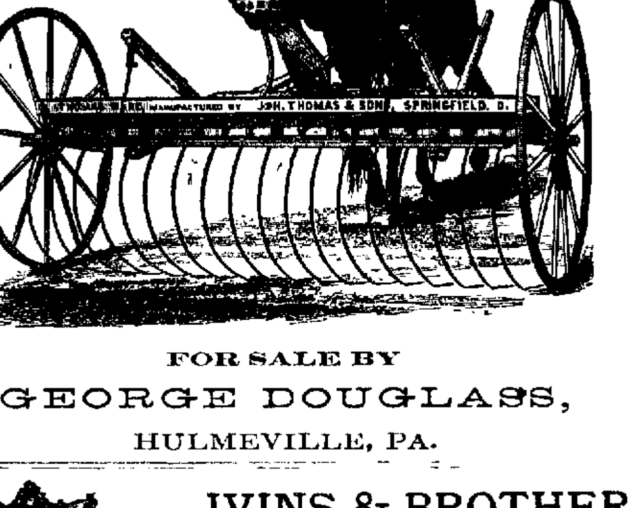
Postscript.

The last new thing we have done is to open a **TEN DOLLAR ROOM**, where we have gathered a great lot of full Suits, suitable for dress or business, which we shall sell at $10.

You can judge of the cheapness of our stock by seeing what we can do for $10. W. & B.

THE THOMAS HORSE RAKE.

THE BEST IN USE.



FOR SALE BY
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
HULMEVILLE, PA.

IVINS & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.
RELIABLE GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PHILIP DOERR & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.,
No. 29 North Second Street,
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ N. B.—Prices the lowest. Give us a call.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the NINTH day of AUGUST, 1881, Samuel Swain, George W. Adams and Andrew J. Hibbs filed their petition in said Court setting forth:

That upon the 8th day of November, A. D. 1837, Morris Buckman executed and delivered to Peter Thomson a certain Indenture of mortgage to secure the payment of $5 000 with interest, upon all that certain Mansion-House, Kitchen, Bake-house, wharf and lot of land, situate upon the south-easterly side of Radcliffe street, in the Borough of Bristol, in the County of Bucks, State of Pennsylvania, containing one-half acre of land, more or less, and also all that certain lot of land situate opposite the above described lot (to wit, upon the north-westerly side of Radcliffe street) in the Borough of Bristol, aforesaid, containing three acres and six perches of land, more or less, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., at Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, in Mortgage Book No. 16, page 269, &c.

That upon the 30th day of April, A. D. 1841, Jacob Carrigan, Jr., executed and delivered to Peter Thompson a mortgage to secure the payment of $4,000 with its interest, upon all the real estate above mentioned, in the Borough of Bristol, aforesaid, which said mortgage is recorded in the aforesaid office, in Mortgage Book No. 18, page 37, &c.

That both of said mortgages are liens upon the same real estate, which said real estate since the execution of the said two mortgages has been divided into a number of lots, and is now owned by a large number of persons of whom the petitioners are three.

That no demand has ever been made upon any of the petitioners for the payment of any part of either the principal or interest of either of the said mortgages, and that until recently the petitioners had no knowledge of the existence of either of said mortgages. That the petitioners believe that both of said mortgages have long ago been paid. That the petitioners have been informed and believe that the Peter Thomson, named in the first mentioned mortgage, and the Peter Thompson, named in the last recited mortgage, is one and the same person, but neither of the said petitioners have any knowledge of the residence of the said Peter Thomson or Thompson, nor whether he is living or dead, and in fact, have no other or further information in regard to the said mortgages than appears by the record thereof in the office of the Recorder aforesaid. That inasmuch as both of the said mortgages are now more than forty year old, the legal presumption of the payment of both the same now exists from lapse of time. The petitioners therefore pray the Court to make a decree that satisfaction shall be entered upon the record of both of said mortgages by the Recorder of Deeds of the County of Bucks, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

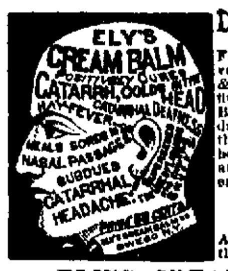
Whereupon upon the same day the said Court ordered the Sheriff of the County of Bucks to give notice, personally or by advertisement as in said order set forth, to the said PETER THOMSON or THOMPSON, his heirs or legal representatives, to appear in said Court, to be holden in Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, upon MONDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1881, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and answer the said petition, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.
SAMUEL L. ELY,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

JOB PRINTING
In all its branches, from a
VISITING CARD
—TO A—
Mammoth Poster,
—AT—
LOWEST RATES,
—AT—
GAZETTE OFFICE,
BRISTOL, PENNA.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Assets, $91,735,786.
Organized A. D., 1843. Purely Mutual.
The foremost Life Insurance Institution in the world. Unequalled security at lowest cost. Profits divided annually among policy-holders.
For statements, terms and results of investments in this Company, apply to
CHARLES E. SCOTT, Agent,
Bristol, Pa.

PRIVATE SALE.

A NICE HOME AT HULMEVILLE, on Main street. A house with about an acre of ground, now occupied by J. Perry, which will be sold on very easy conditions. Inquire of
CHARLES S. BAILEY, J. P.,
Opposite Post Office, Bristol, Pa.



DIRECTIONS.
For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, &c., insert with little finger, a particle of the Balm into the nostrils, draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the the diseased membrane.

Deafness
Apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAVING gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents On receipt of 50 cents, will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y
For sale by H. G. Peters, W. N. K. Boileau, L. A. Huguet, and Dr. Pursell.

Every family should be provided with a remedy for sudden attacks of Colic, and the various intestine pains.

PURSELL'S
CHOLERINE
MIXTURE
is made to meet these ailments, and may be depended upon to give speedy relief.
PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE
S W COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS.

SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SETS $3, UPWARDS Teeth inserted over roots, new process. Impression in the morning, teeth same day. First-class assistants employed Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth repaired. Gold, Silver, Bone and Tin fillings, $1.00. DR. BASSET, 331 South Fifth Street, East side, near Pine street, Philadelphia. Established 1857 Please mention this paper.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Jane James, deceased, late of Bristol borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to
WM. T POTTS,
Administrator

RIVER STEAMERS

The Steamboat GEM
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M
Fare, 25 cents Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA,
ON and after Monday, May 10th, the Steamboat Columbia will leave Bristol for Phila at 7 15 A. M. and 4 P. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c each way Excursion, 40c.

THE STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT
On and after May 31 leaves Chestnut Street Wharf, Phila., at 7 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M. and Bristol at 10 30 A. M. and 5 P. M. On the 4 o'clock trip as far as Bristol only Sundays will leave Phila at 8 30 A M and 2 30 P M Returning will leave Bristol at 10 30 A M and 5 P M, House of Correction and Torresdale omitted.
Fare, 25c Excursion, 40c Usual low rates on freight

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf			Leaves South Trenton		
Friday, 19	8	A M	Friday, 19,	12	M
Saturday, 20,	9	A M	Saturday 20,	1	P M
Monday, 22,	10	A M	Monday, 22,	2	P M
Tuesday, 23,	10	A M	Tuesday, 23,	2	P M
Wednesday, 24,	11	A M	Wednesd'y 24,	3	P M
Thursday 25,	11½	A M	Thursday 25,	3½	P M

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts
All other places, 25cts Excursion, 40 cts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LADIES who have not decided where to get their SPRING DRESSES made should call on
MISS M. B. JOHNS
and get fitted properly, by the aid of the Delineator Particular attention to all who are seldom suited elsewhere. 118 Pond Street, Bristol.

BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,
Corner of Radcliffe and Market Streets,
Opposite Post Office.
DEPOT FOR MILK CANS,
STOVES,
Custom Made TIN WARE, 8 and 10 cents goods, &c., &c.
TIN ROOFING
done at the lowest prices for cash. Ordered work in TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give me a Call.
THOMAS BARNARD.

SHELDON HOUSE,
OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
LARGEST AND MOST CENTRAL HOUSE.
In Grove or Park and only one having
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
WARM SALT WATER AND ELECTRIC BATHS.
Telegraph and all first class improvements.
PERFECT DRAINAGE.
No mosquitoes. Reasonable prices. Many improvements.
WELCOME E. SHELDON,

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist,
NO. 81 RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL.
TEETH extracted without pain. Artificial teeth to suit the patient and please the people. Salvation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office hours, 8 to 4. Out of office on Second day.

MRS. ELLEN E. JOHNSON'S
LAUNDRY, Radcliffe, below Walnut Street, Bristol, Pa. Work done neatly, at short notice.

$66 A week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H Hallet & Co., Portland, Me.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Joseph T. Kinsey, deceased. Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Joseph T. Kinsey, late of Bristol borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to SARAH KINSEY,
Executrix.

ANNA W. & MARY F. CABEEN
Will re-open their
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL,
at the Friends' Schoolhouse, Bristol,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1881.
For circulars apply at their residence, 82 Radcliffe Street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE HOUSEHOLD.

STEWED VEAL.—Cut your meat in pieces, wash them clean, put them into the dinner-pot, add three pints of water, put in one onion, some pepper and salt, let it stew one hour; then add potatoes sliced, and make a crust of sour milk or cream-tartar, and put in and stew till the potatoes are done, about half an hour; the crust may be made into biscuits. Crumbs of any kind of fresh meat may be used in making a stew.

RICE CHICKEN PIE.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with slices of broiled ham; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; pour in gravy or melted butter to fill the dish; add chopped onions if you like, or a little curry-powder, which is better, then add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

MEAT PIE.—Take mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt, butter and milk, and line a baking-dish. Lay upon it slices of cold meat of any kind; add salt, pepper, catsup and butter, or any cold gravy, put in a layer of potatoes and another layer of meat in the same way till the dish is full; have a layer of potatoes on the top. Bake it until thoroughly heated through.

RICE FRUIT PUDDING.—One large teacup rice, a little water to cook it partially dry; line an earthen basin with the rice; fill up with quartered apple, or any fruit you choose. Cover with rice. Tie a cloth over the top, and steam one hour. To be eaten with sweet sauce. Do not butter the dish.

SPICED APPLE TARTS.—Rub stewed tart apples through a sieve; sweeten and flavor with mace or cinnamon. Line soup plates with a crust, fill with the apple, and lay bars of crust a quarter of an inch wide over the top of the tart. Bake till the crust is done.

CRAB-APPLE JELLY.—Boil the apples, with just water enough to cover them until tender. Mash with a spoon, and strain out the juice. Take a pint of juice to a pound of sugar boil thirty minutes, and strain through a hair sieve.

INHERITED DEFORMITIES.—In an article in *Nature* on "Inheritance," Mr. Darwin cites a curious case where even physical injuries in a parent were transmitted to the children for two generations. Mr. Darwin says: Mr. Bishop has given me a case of inheritance of a peculiarity which arose, as it appears, from an injury, accompanied by diseased state of the part. This latter fact seems to be an important element in all such cases. A gentleman, when a boy, had the skin of both thumbs badly cracked from exposure to cold, combined with some skin disease. His thumbs swelled greatly, and remained in this state for a long time. When they healed they were misshapen, and the nails ever afterward were singularly narrow, short and thick. This gentleman had four children, of whom the eldest, Sarah, had both her thumbs and nails like her father's; the third child, also a daughter, had one thumb similarly deformed. The two other children, a boy and a girl, were normal. The daughter, Sarah, had four children, of whom the eldest and the third, both daughters, had their two thumbs deformed: the other two children, a boy and girl, were normal. The great-grandchildren of this gentleman were all normal. Mr. Bishop believes that the old gentleman was correct in attributing the state of his thumbs to cold aided by skin disease, as he positively asserted that his thumbs were not originally misshapen, and there was no record or any previous inherited tendency of the kind in his family. He had six brothers and sisters, who lived to have families, some of them very large families, and in none was there any trace of deformity in their thumbs.

THE FIJI TIDE DANCE.—The idea to be conveyed is that of a tide gradually rising on a reef, till at length there remains only a little coral isle, round which the angry breakers rage, flinging their white foam on every side. At first the dancers form in long lines and approach silently, to represent the quiet advance of the waves. After a while the lines break up in smaller companies, which advance with outspread hands and bodies bent forward to represent rippling wavelets, the tiniest waves being represented by children. Quicker and quicker they come on, advancing, now retreating, yet, like true waves, steadily progressing and gradually closing on every side of the the imaginary islet round which they play or bottle after the manner of breakers, springing high in mid-air and flinging their arms above their heads to represent the action of spray. As they leap and toss their heads the soft white *masi* or native cloth, which for greater effect they wear as a turban with long streamers, and also wear round the waist, whence it floats in long scarf-like ends, trembles and flutters in the breeze. The whole effect is most artistic, and the orchestra do their part by imitating the roar of the surf on the reef, a sound which to them has been a never-ceasing lullaby from the she hour of their birth.

THE UNDECIDED MAN.—The undecided man is, perhaps, the greatest bore in existence. He is a trouble to himself and every one with whom he comes in contact. For instance, there is Thistledown, who lives half way between two avenues by which horse-cars convey passengers down town. When he gets out of doors of a morning he stands on his doorstep and looks first up the street and then down to see if there are any cars coming, which is perfectly useless, as he couldn't see them on account of intervening buildings if they were. Then he goes to the corner of one avenue, and not discovering the necessary vehicle in sight, he walks the full length of the block to the other main thoroughfare. By the time he gets there he sees a car passing at the other end of the block and he hurriedly retraces his steps. He is too late, however, to catch the conductor's eye and he makes a drive down the street in the opposite direction only to miss another car. Thus he spends his morning like a human pendulum, and gets to his place of business about noon. As a master of his own and other people's time he is undoubtedly a great success.—*Boston Courier*

Some two hundred Methodist ministers sailed for London and the Methodist Ecumenical Council, on Saturday, August 6, on an Inman steamer. Every phase of Methodism is to be represented in the Council, and each is allotted a certain number of delegates. The Methodist Episcopal Church proper has 80, the M. E. Church South 38, and the various other branches in the United States and Canada have 72 divided among them. The whole body is to consist of 400 delegates, so the M. E. Church proper of the United States will have just one-fifth of the whole number. Bishop Simpson is to preach the opening sermon.

The late lamented Indian chief, Spotted Tail, had a singular and probably unjustifiable prejudice against baldheaded men. Two years ago, at a council at Camp Robinson, he said to the gentlemen who came to talk to him: "Go back to the Great Father and tell him to send no more baldheaded men to treat with us. I never saw a baldheaded man who was not a liar."

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES.—Thus, there is the Fashionable Library, in which every volume marks a passing phrase of literary fashion in genre, printing or binding, from the Minerva school down to a Ballade or a Villanelle; there is the Casual Library, in which the books seem to have been bought by the yard just to fill up the shelves the Technical Library in which the seeker after literature finds the Dead Sea apples of scientific and professional works—fancy Charles Lamb shut up for an afternoon with a mathematical library! the Goody-Goody Library, where the works are certainly intended to disgust the young with virtue and religion; the Milk-and-Water Library, most of the books in which are at least thirty years of age, and were written by ladies who wore a velvet band about their brows, were great on morals, and knew how to value their Christian privileges; the Baby Library, consisting of new books quite recently written, and illustrated by wicked people with the object of making sweet little children self-conscious, morbid and conceited; the Theological Library, devoted entirely to controversial works, now happily forgotten the Fast Library, in which the works of Ouida are found complete, and a great many French novels in yellow present the appearance of having been welcomed more affectionately than tenderly; and finally, the Good Library, in which one may sit among the best, the wisest, the most delightful, the wittiest, the tenderest men who have lived and written for our solace and instruction—happy Heaven be their lot! And oh, dear me! how rare it is to find such a library!

NORTH WOODS BAIT.—"Boy do you live around here?"

"Yes, sir"

"Then you must know the best fishing ground?"

"No, sir. We never fish in the ground up here."

"But do they catch any fish in that lake over there?"

"I never saw 'em catch any."

"How is the creek?"

"I guess its purty well."

"Don't they fish for trout here?"

"I never axed 'em what they was fishing for?"

"Is there any game in the woods?"

"I never saw any, but I'm nearsighted."

"Do many people come here?"

"I guess so."

"Any scenery around here?"

"I guess so, but I forgot to look and see."

"Boy, what bait do you use here to fish with?"

"Well, we've got four schoolma'ams from Grand Rapids boarding at our house, and that other man over on the hill has a deaf and dumb coon, a tame bear, and a part of a busted "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe. I guess its purty good bait: by the way, the old man is putting up beds in the barn, and cussin himself for not plantin' more onions.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A deserted Parisian damsel has just secured an original and ample revenge upon her faithless lover. Hearing that Alphonse had been beguiled by the seductive charms of a large wedding portion held out to him by the parents of another young lady who was anxious to marry him, Blanche rose to the occasion and on the eve of the betrothal, while the affianced pair were feasting and making merry, she sent a letter to the bride elect announcing that she had poisoned all the food which furnished forth the banquet. This grim statement was read aloud at the table and naturally caused a general panic. The fiance and her mother were carried out in hysterics and doctors were summoned from far and near. One of the dishes was analyzed and found to contain no trace of poison, and after further experiments the company realized that they had been made the victims of a practical joke. But Blanche had her revenge, for love could not flourish in the shadow of a stomach pump, and the engagement was promptly broken. It is not announced whether Alphonse will return to his old love or whether he will be welcomed if he does.

Captain O. A. Cook of Brownsville, Ohio, who has achieved such sudden and flattering notoriety by his slapping a man in the face for saying that he hoped Garfield would die, is now popularly known as "Garfield" Cook, a sort of pet name given him by his neighbors in appreciation of his deed. Cook's popularity has, in fact, risen to a kind of furore throughout the State, and the penny contribution started by the Cincinnati *Commercial* to defray the expenses of the fine and legal costs incurred in this case of patriotic assault and battery, is piling up at a great rate, the list of subscribers including democrats as well as republicans, and not a few Confederate soldiers, and numbering men, women and children from all classes and ranks. A correspondent who had an interview with hero Cook says of him: "He is a modest, unassuming, yet withal a brave man, and is half-bewildered by the blushing honor heaped upon him. Yet to see him and mark his shy manner is sufficient to convince anyone that there never was a worthier recipient of unsolicited fame."

Hon. H. L. Kimball, the president of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, has for some time been in correspondence with General Hancock, the president of the National Rifle Association and Major Frank Donaldson, the secretary, in regard to an international rifle tournament, to take place some time during the continuance of the exposition. The result of this correspondence is that $5,000 has been appropriated by the exposition managers for that purpose, and Major Donaldson has been invited to proceed to Atlanta and superintend the laying out of the ground and the necessary preparations. It is expected that this will be the greatest rifle event that has ever taken place in this country.

Recently fourteen thousand of the ministers of the Church of England of every rank memorialized the House of Lords, invoking the aid of new legislation with this emphatic utterance: "We are convinced, most of us, from an intimate acquaintance with the people, extending over many years, that their condition can never be greatly improved, whether intellectually, physically, or religiously, so long as intemperance extensively prevails among them, and that intemperance will prevail so long as temptation to it abounds on every side."

A man addicted to drinking, who thought he could not stop, suddenly hit upon this plan to "taper off": He filled a big bottle with gin, and each morning after taking a drink added enough water to the remaining liquor to fill it full. The gin disappeared after a while, and the liquor became insipid and then nauseating, and when he could quit did so, and lived to enjoy a temperate and a serene old age.

Young America—Even little bits of tots get hold of the vernacular quite handy. Little Johnny was'n't very sleepy last evening, and when his mother said: "Come, little boy, it's time to go to bed now," he looked up out of the corner of his eye and remarked in his baby fashion: "Not to-night. Some other." He was immediately crowned as a hero by his elder brothers.

EVIDENCES OF REMOTE ANTIQUITY IN NEW YORK STATE.—If one wishes to see the oldest parts of the world, let him go to Trenton Falls, N. Y., and, after visiting the excavations made by the natural action of a mountain torrent into the ancient rocks, go to the hotel and see the collection made by the landlord, at an expense of $10,000, of specimens which prove the record of a geological age so remote that no imagination can grasp it. Professor Agassiz declared that the land reaching from Trenton Falls to Saratoga was the first that appeared above the sea on the creation. Here are the trilobites in great variety, all modeled in black marble, so perfectly preserved in form that the multitudinous lenses of their eyes are as apparent under the microscope as are those of a living fly. Millions of years before man walked the earth these creatures lived their life, the limestone took on their forms, and here they are! What are *scarabei* and ancient *intagli*, or any other engraved or modeled semblance of the old life, compared to the trilobites? These creatures not only lived, but had become everlasting stone millions of years before there was a living man to see them.

Direct descendants of John Alden and Miles Standish and bearing the very names are said to be living at Duxbury, Mass., a place that was allotted to those two pilgrims.

—The circulation of fiction of the Philadelphia libraries averages about sixty-three per cent. of the whole.

It takes a man with a well-balanced head to keep on good terms with a bicycle

A chiropodist might have his sign See the corn curing hero comes.

(Glen Falls (N. Y.) Times.)

A CARD.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880.
REV. MR. L. N. ST. ONGE,

Dear Sir.—Will you please state below what satisfaction St. Jacobs Oil, gives you, which you got of us some time ago, and oblige LEGGETT & BUSH.

Very effective. L. N. ST. ONGE.

☞The best people will vote for the best man every time. And we judge by the number of the St. Jacobs Oil constituency, that it is the best remedy for the rheumatism known. Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, among others, says so.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Good Foundation.

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach. As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic; for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus laying a good foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞Having been afflicted with Hay Fever for years I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial, was much benefitted if not permanently cured. I have had no real attacks since using it. E. H. Paugh, Editor *Carbon County Democrat*, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Price 50 cents.

☞Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents.

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Council Bluffs, Omaha, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Nevhan, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona LaCrosse Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.

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Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

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For West Philadelphia.

2 15, 5 20, 6 36, 7,26, 8,00, 8,25, 9,50, 10 30, 10.43 A. M., 12,25, 1 11, 3,01, 3 16, 4.21, 5 51, 6 30, 8 59, 7.26, 9.28, 10 51, 12 10 P. M.

SUNDAYS—2 11, 6 21, 8,20 A. M., 12.25, 5.24, 6 59, 7.40, 9.28, 10 31, 12.19 P. M.

For Kensington.

6 51, 7.26, 8,26, 9.50, A. M., 12 25, 4 21, 5.51, 7.26 P. M.

SUNDAYS—12.25, 5.21 P. M.

For New York.

12 51, 7.37, 8.15, 11.43 A. M., 2.51, 4.58, 6.31, 8.20 P. M.

SUNDAYS—12.54, 8 42, 9 15 A. M., 3 00, 7.44, 8.39 P. M.

For Trenton.

12 51, 7.37, 8 28, 9.15, 11.00, 11.43 A. M., 12.47, 2.51, 4.58, 5 28, 6 17, 6.31, 7 02, 8 39, 9.32.

SUNDAYS—12 54, 8.42, 9.15, 9.40 A. M., 3.00, 7.44, 8.39 P. M.

From Trenton.

1.55, 6.40, 7.05, 8.05, 9.30, 10.23 A. M., 12.01, 12.55, 2.45, 3,00, 4.00, 5 30, 6.42, 7.05, 9.05, P. M.

SUNDAYS.—1.55, 6 05 A. M., 12.01, 5.00, 6.42, 9.05, 10.32, 11.50 P. M.

From Kensington.

7 00, 7.48, 8 33, 10.15, A. M., 2.10, 4.15, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, P. M.

SUNDAYS.—9.00, A. M., 2 45 P. M.

From West Philadelphia.

12.01 Night, 5.05, 5.30, 7.00, 7.42, 8.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 01 Noon, 2.00, 4.10, 4.45, 5.20, 5.45, 6.05, 6 30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.45 P. M.

SUNDAYS—12.01, 7.30, 8.30, 8.45 A. M., 2 00, 6.30, 7.05, 9.00 P. M.

From New York.

8 21, 10 55 A. M., 12.55, 4.55, 6.55, 11.55 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—4.25 A. M., 4.55, 6.55, 8.25, 9.55, 11.55 P. M.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

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Mosquito Netting	5 to 10 cts. yd.
Fans—palm	1 and 2 cts.
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Ladies' and gents' thin undershirts, as low as	19 cts.
Thin Stockings	5 cts.
Men's harvest or fishing hats	7 cts.
" Alpaca coats	50 cts.
" striped summer coats	35 cts.
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Thin Cambric muslin	12 cts. yd.
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These goods, at the extremely low prices quoted, can be obtained only at WOOD'S CASH STORE, Bristol.

Hardware and Iron.

At No. 47 Mill Street,

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Can always be found a full and complete stock of Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE!!

IRON & STEEL,

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FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,

WIRE SCREEN,

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Fine Groceries and Provisions

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The up-town store, where you can always find a fine assortment of

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BECAUSE—Consumers have come to the conclusion they might as well have the best they can get, when they have to pay no more for it.

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Come examine our stock and give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.

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Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

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WE have doubled the size of our establishment since last spring, and are constantly adding new attractions. We have a greater variety of plants in larger lots than we have ever had, our collection of ROSES is unsurpassed, and we respectfully invite lovers of roses to examine our stock before ordering any through the mail Roses planted directly out of pots possess every advantage over roses received through the mail, or express The same can be said of all other plants. We have 12,000 roses in about 100 varieties, and sell six of one kind and eight of another for ONE DOLLAR. These bushes are now in bud and we guarantee them to give the same satisfaction our plants always have. In addition to this large stock of roses our establishment is well stocked with every thing that pertains to any first-class floral establishment. Those who wait until June to give their orders will fail to get some of the best varieties of roses. No one should fail to give us a call between now and Easter. We will take orders for trees, evergreens, etc., for yards and lawns until April 1st. Plants for the vegetable garden, strawberry plants, grapevines, lawn grass seed, etc., etc. A very fine display of cinerarias, esteblis japonica, carnation pinks, etc. DeWITT'S GREEN HOUSES, Pond street, between Walnut and Penn.

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INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.

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FLOUR.

W. & E. Thomas, Best Flour, per 100,		$3 0
Good Family,	"	3 00
		Per bbl.
Stanton's New Process (Patent),	-	$9 50
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Pride of Canton—Ohio,	- -	7 00
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WOOD.

OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $2.25 per cart load.

PINE—Cut and Split, ready for use, of best quality, $2 25 per cart load.

All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction. If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge.

The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles, and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

A. L. PACKER,

Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office

138 BRISTOL, PA

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.

No 1209 North Second Street

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A full assortment of Umbrellas

ROBERT BELL,

No. 8 SPRUCE STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a fresh stock of general groceries.

TEAS, COFFEES AMD SPICES

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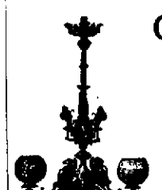

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